ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,031—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1897.

[illegible]ER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I. INDIA	6069	R. F. Briscoe	25th June.
* SHANNON	4302	J. F. Jephson	2nd July.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	6987	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4302	J. F. Jephson	30th "
B.I. BRITANNIA	6325	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4302	J. F. Jephson	27th "
B.I. ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Masagon) before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 4 P.M. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labeled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th May, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
ORION	G. Morovich	2,341	1st July 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	7th July.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	12th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

TEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 920	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the Rs, Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
RI VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	2th June 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 1,1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
NAPAL	4,074	C. Chevalier	9th July.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	6th August.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeMaubeuge	3rd September

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th June, at 2 p.m., Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 29th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 ons, on the 24th June, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 24th June.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "A STEAMER," on or about 6th July.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,958 tons, on or about 6th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.....2nd June 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 350	Rs. 225,	Rs. 140.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 930; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *viâ* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. MASSARI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 27, 1897.

DRYING BOTTLES. DRYING BOTTLES. DRYING BOTTLES. DRYING BOTTLES. DRYING BOTTLES. DRYING BOTTLES. DRYING BOTTLES. DRYING BOTTLES. DRYING BOTTLES. DRYING BOTTLES. DRYING BOTTLES. DRYING BOTTLES.

A DRY CIGAR AND A BOX OF MATCHES.

ALWAYS READY.

DRYING BOTTLES

1 Quart Rs. 2 each
2 Quarts .. 3 ..
4 .. .. 5 ..
7 .. .. 7 ..

These Bottles are warranted to preserv... from Insect... clima... All pe... nat... Gl... all ...very... ch is ...injury ...o.

KEMP & CO., L... BAY,

INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia,	SMALL	KEMP'S ...diine.. Rs. 2-0
NERVES, Lassitude.	AILMENT AND	RFECT Invi-...ator 3-0
COUGHS, Colds, Asthma.	THEIR	CTORAL ...h Syrup 1-0
IMPURITIES of the Blood.	REMEDI...	KEMP'S ...sparillas, ...m 2-4
CHEST Complaints.	ALL ...	COD LIVER OIL ...reparations 1-8
CONSTIPATION,	GEN...	SUMMER ffervescent Saline 1-4
Skin Eruptions.	Of pr... and sp... pared fo...	KEMP'S holera Tinc-ture 1-0
DIARRHŒA, Choleraic Symptoms.	INDI...	KEMP'S Rheumatikon 1-0
RHEUMATISM, Sciatica, Lumbago.	For su... porte...	

KEMP & Co... BOMBAY.

BRANDIES.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S

HEART LABELLED BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SPECIAL INVALID		
Fifteen Years Old	82 0	91 8
THREE STAR ***		
A Fine Old Pale Cognac	52 8	58 8
TWO STAR **		
Choice and Well-matured	45 8	51 0
ONE STAR *		
A Capital Peg Brandy	39 8	44 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CURTIS YORKE'S LATEST NOVEL.

A FLIRTATION WITH TRUTH ..... Rs. a. 4 8

"A well-written novel of fashionable life.....The dialogue is essentially smart."—"Pall Mall Gazette."

"A clever, witty, 'Dodo' kind of book .....It has grace and strength of style which it is impossible not to admire."—"Freeman's Journal."

"Excellently told, and is nearly all in crisp and clever dialogue, which interests and amuses."—"Scotsman."

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS: a Novel, By WILSON BARRETT. With a Preface by the Bishop of TRURO ..... Rs. 2 and 2 8

"The book, as well as the play, is a phenomenon of our time, the significance of which, we believe, is wholly for good."—"Christian World."

DENYS D'AUVRILLAC. By HANNAH LYNCH, Author of "Daughters of Men" &c. ... 4 8

"May be honourably distinguished from the rank ank file of current fiction."—"Athenæum."

"It is by intrinsic quality of a superior order that this book excels."—"Pall Mall Gazette."

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"Miss Cherry-Blossom is the first view of Madame Chrysanthome as the New Woman, revolutionizing Japanese immemorial custom by her love-making with a young Englishman.....she is charming. The graceful end to the romance comes all too soon."—"Saturday Review."

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A NARRATIVE OF THE BOER WAR. By T. F. CARTER 7 14

"This great work is history, exhaustive, impartial, and realistic."—"Sheffield Telegraph."

"The book is generally recognised as a standard work on the subject."—"African Critic."

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC,

A MOST PLEASANT AND PERFECT
NERVE BRACER AND VITALISER.

This agreeable phosphated Tonic is eminently restorative, sustaining and refrigerative.

THE TONIC FOR INDIA—GOOD FOR BRAIN AND MUSCLE.

Forms a charming Beverage with water and an excellent invigorating Pick-Me-Up.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 3.
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BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
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BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.	

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

SEXAGENARY WATCHES FOR LADIES COMMEMORATIVE OF HER MAJESTY'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
OF
BOMBAY & POONA.

HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

PRESENTATION PURPOSES,

Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.

Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.

Rs. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

—PERFECT FITTING—
SHIRTS.

SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM Rs. 15 FOR SIX.
COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM Rs. 27 FOR SIX.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS :—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

BOOTMAKERS,

BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIALITÉS.

RUSSIA LEATHER.	LACE BOOTS,	Rs. 20 Cash.
HORSE HIDE.	LACE BOOTS,	Rs. 15-12 Cash.
POLO CALF.	RIDING BOOTS,	Rs. 40 Cash.

BEST WORKMENSHIP

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the
BEEHIVE BRANDY
Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.	E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.	M. P. BARIA.
D. D. BARIA.	F. P. PEER.	PESTONJEE MANEKJEE.
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.	MORENAS & Co.	J. N. KAPADIA.
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R. A. IRANI.	C. D. DAMANIA.	P. C. SHROFF.
DENISON & Co.	H. D. MOOLAN.	A. C. SHROFF.
J. F. KUTHOKE.		

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

It is hardly possible to overestimate the value and importance of carefully compiled statistics of the Rainfall. The Farmer and Commercial Financier are deeply interested in the results of a probable dry or wet season influencing the various crops.

RAIN GAUGES.

5 inch Funnel with bottle in Japanned Tin Cylinder, and graduated Glass Measure.

Rs. 10 each.

RAIN GAUGES. RAIN GAUGES. RAIN GAUGES. RAIN GAUGES. RAIN GAUGES. RAIN GAUGES. RAIN GAUGES. RAIN GAUGES.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landmann Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING:
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

IN supersession of the Notice dated 2nd instant, it is notified that on and from the 1st July, 1897, the Vishvamitri-Padra Section of the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway, which joins the Broad Gauge Section of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's System at Vishvamitri, will be OPENED for through BOOKING of all descriptions of Traffic and PUBLIC TELEGRAPH MESSAGES subject to Government sanction.

The timings of Trains between Vishvamitri and Padra will be as below :—

UP MIXED TRAIN.	H. M.	DOWN MIXED TRAIN.	H. M.
Vishwamitri.....Dep.	9 35	Padra .....Dep.	11 20
Padra .....Arr.	10 20	Vishwamitri ....Arr.	12 5

These Trains will run in continuation of the present Up and Down Mixed Trains between Chanriod and Vishvamitri.

Further information as to rules, rates, and classification of Goods can be ascertained on application to any Station Master.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th June, 1897.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.

CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.

CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.

CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street.
OR,
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS ; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS,
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
PRINCE'S DOCK.
French Brandies Direct from Bordeaux.
BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

	Per Doz. Rs.	a.
BRANDY ****.....	47	0
BRANDY ***.....	35	0
BRANDY, Old Pale	26	0

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insects. Sports men will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."

Keating's Worm Tablets is a unique medicine (A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT) both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the outstanding claim of the Kathiawar Trading Co., Ld., (in liquidation) advertised to take place THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., is POSTPONED till further notice.

AUCTION SALE of Arab Horses and Ponies at Mr. Omar Jamal's Locksley Hall Stables, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place :—

25 Arab horses and ponies, consisting of hacks, chargers, polo ponies, harness horses, &c.

The horses are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods :—

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built palanquin office-shigram.
1 handsome bay waler mare, 8 years, 15-1, goes well in harness and saddle, very quiet and hard working
1 powerful chesnut C. B. pony, 13-3, for life, 5 years, a nice trapper and jumper.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY-BRED KATHIAWAR PONIES AND WALERS, at 'Locksley Hall' Stables, Byculla, Opposite the Byculla Club.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place :—

29 country-bred Kathiawar ponies, and about 10 walers.

The horses are now on view.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at No. 9, Church Gate Street, above Messrs. Gaddum and Co., valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass, crockery and plated ware, one first-rate brass frame cottage pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of D. J. SHARP, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bank Street, Fort, valuable and handsome teak and black wood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Persian carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of F. W. SHALLIS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Our Weekly Sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd, instead of Monday, the 21st instant, the latter being a public holiday.]

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 complete Staff officer's uniform.
Teak and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table, chairs, meat-safe, sideboard, whatnot, marble tables, sofas and easy chairs, cabinets, chest of drawers, clothes press, dressing and washhand tables, glass and crockery ware, etc.
An invoice of 9 American new clocks.
20 cwt of best commercial chloride of lime in lead-lined cases.
By order of Khimjee Hirjee and on account and at the risk of Marwari Premsookhdass Jankidass, ex Asia, Branksome Hall and Locksley Hall—
K.H.—395—G 4360-67, 4368-74, 4375-76—17 cases white doria stripes, 29 inches, 40-48 yards, No. 2222.
On account of the concerned ex Verona, 1 case of Japanese curiosities, consisting of card and glove boxes, cabinet, tea-set, vases, panels, etc.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong-built office-shigram.
1 second-hand serviceable brougham.
1 strong light victoria.
1 Humber tandem tricycle.
The property of a Parsee gentleman gone to England—
1 handsome grey Arab horse going in harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Alice Building" Hornby Row, Fort, opposite the Bombay Gazette Office, the stock-in-trade of a furniture merchant closing his business, consisting of valuable and handsome dining, drawing, office and bed room furniture of various designs made by Madras carpenters, American organ, magic lantern, new bicycle, a large cooking stove with water tank and chimney suitable for a hotel.

An invoice of new iron and brass single and double bedsteads.
An invoice of American new chairs.
An invoice of Kohn's bentwood chairs, etc.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN UNDERIA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Mr. Manockchund Kapoorchund, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Rukmabai, widow of Munmohundass Gordhundass, the mortgagor, and by virtue of the power of sale vested in the said mortgagee by and under the indenture of mortgage dated the 26th day of February, 1885, and the deed of further charge dated the 30th day of October, 1895, and made between the said Ratanbai, widow, of the one part and the said Manockchund Kapoorchund of the other part the undersigned will, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of June 1897, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or range of buildings, consisting of four compartments standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the north side of Underia Street in the sub-district of Fort registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 472, 473, 475, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 81, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-four and six-tenths square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by a gully or sweepers' passage, on the West by the property formerly of Sarabai, widow, and her son Mahomed bin Somar, and now of the said Ratanbai, widow, on the North by a sweepers' passage, and on the South by the said Tank Road together with all appurtenances thereto.

The title-deeds of the property and the conditions of sale may be inspected at the office of Messrs. EDGELOW and GULABCHUND, the solicitors for the mortgagee, on any day during office hours.

SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY.

On a date to be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, valuable Library, consisting of standard books on English literature, English history, logic, moral, and mental philosophy, political economy, biography, European history, English poets annotated, Latin and Greek classical authors, Works of Shakespeare, Standard Dictionaries, Encyclopedia, concordances and other works of reference, including the latest editions of the Encyclopedia Britannica, 25 volumes, Chamber's Encyclopedia, 10 vols., Encyclopedia Dictionary of the English Language, 7 vols., Balfour's Encyclopedia of India, 3 vols., the new Addine edition of the Poets, Historical Works of Hanke, Alison, Gibbon, Grose, Lecky, Macaulay, Froude, Buckle, Freeman, Campbell, Mommesen, Philosophical Works of Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Hume, Locke, T. H. Green, Kant, Hegel, &c., also the Histories of English Literature by Morley, Shaw, Craik, Arnold, Chambers, Saintsbury, Gorse, Brooke, Ward, &c., Histories of Philosophy by Erdmann, Stockel, Schweigar, &c., the property of R. P. KARKARIA, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1897.

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NOTICES.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED to the OLD CENTRAL HOTEL BUILDING, corner of Meadow Street.

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Bombay, 21st June, 1897.

THE INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 40 per Share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1896, declared at the Ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above-named Company, held on the 15th inst., will be paid, on application at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Hornby Row, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 24th day of June, 1897, to the Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 15th inst. on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 16th June, 1897.

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

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G. TROST,
Manager

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

INSURANCE.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED, ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
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THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO., Agents.
12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 6-33m. 5-58a. Low water, 11-36m.
Special meeting of Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Diamond Jubilee dinner and dance to pensioners, Town Hall.
Tivoli Theatre, Diamond Jubilee Season.

THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

WARD.		PLAGUE. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	5
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	3	0	
	Chukla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	0	0	14
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Panaswadi	0	0	15
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Khumbarwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	7
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Managon	0	0	
	Tadwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	2	1	12
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	1	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	
	Sewri	0	0	8
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	4
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	5
	Non-Resdt. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS. Arthur Road	0	1	1
	Total	6	3	71

Total to date...12,611 10,674

THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

As the bubonic fever is nearly vanishing from the city of Bombay, the Office of the Plague Committee will have to be closed at no distant date. As yet no definite date has been settled for closing it, but the Committee will be ready, whenever called upon by the Government, to hand over the whole management to the Municipality. The Government House Parel Hospital will be closed as soon as it is found convenient to do so ; the Asthur Road Hospital, being a Municipal hospital, will be kept open. It is now requested by the Plague Committee that all public tradesmen, contractors, railway, tramway, and Port Trust authorities ; steam navigation companies, chemists and others, having claims for goods supplied or work done for the Plague Committee, will submit the same to the Plague Committee's Office on or before the 1st proximo, as the Committee are making up all accounts up to that date.

THE MONSOON.

WEATHER TELEGRAM.

Tuesday :—Pressure is steady at some stations in the Central Provinces, South Peninsula, and Lower Burma, but has decreased elsewhere. Pressure is lowest and largely below the normal over the Punjab and highest in Ceylon where pressure is about normal, hence gradients are much steeper than usual but otherwise general conditions are fairly normal. North-Westerly and Westerly winds prevail in North Punjab, but elsewhere winds blow from normal. The monsoon directions force is strong along the West Coast again and is very strong over the central parts of the country ; it is also stronger than usual at the head of the Bay and in the Punjab. Mean temperature has risen in the Punjab, where it is eight to ten degrees above normal, and fallen in Sind, Rajputana and Madras and been steady in other provinces. Over the central parts of the country the heat is much less than the average. The hottest place is Montgomery with a maximum temperature of a hundred and eighteen degrees. Rain is general in Burma, Assam Bengal, east of the North-West Provinces, Central Provinces and the West Coast. Elsewhere the weather is generally dry, but few scattered showers are reported. Diamond Island, reports three ; Akyab, Chittagong and Saugor over two inches ; but these are the largest amounts, so that the fall is not heavy.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Australian Lloyd's S. N. Co's s. s. Orion, Commander G. Marovich, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, experienced moderate monsoon. The s. s. Ke, Companion, Captain T. Williams, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, experienced moderate monsoon and heavy S. W. Swell with N. W. Squalls and heavy rain to off Cochin. The P. and O. Co.'s China Mail steamer Rohilla, Captain Francis Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, and had strong S. W. monsoon and heavy rain. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Patna, Captain C. R. Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Calcutta via coast ports, and encountered from Cape Comorin to Bombay strong monsoon weather with heavy continuous rain, with strong westerly squalls and heavy sea. The wind raging from W.-S.-W. to W.-N.-W.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered/.....	9 44	8 94	10 73	10 99
Tuesday, June 22nd	2 21	1 60	1 44	0 99
Total... ..	11 65	10 54	12 17	11 98
Total fall to June 22nd,1896.	25 53	20 15	27 70	20 6
Total fall to June 22nd,1895.	20 14	15 48	16 65	17 16

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

CRICKET.

THE JOHN BRIGHT CRICKET CLUB VS. THE DAIVADNYA CRICKET CLUB.

THE INNINGS OF THE D. C. CLUB.

S S Powle, c	23
Y S Pitale, b Bhivandiwalla	12
V H Dhotre, c	21
H P Kale, b Bhivandiwalla	27
Y M Chambhare, b Bhivandiwalla	39
R S Pitale, not out	11
J P Agaskar, not out	1
S S Thonwalker	To bat
J M Karekar	
D S Donvalker	
S S Pitale	
Extras	20
Total	157

THE INNINGS OF THE JOHN BRIGHT C. CLUB.

Vajidas, b Dhotre	4
Dodo , b Chambhare	0
D J Javeri, b Dhotre	10
Bhivandiwalla,b Karekar	43
Mistry, b Chambhare	9
Gardmaster, b Dhotre	0
Javeri, run out	2
Motishaw, b Chambhare	15
Bana, c	13
B Wadia, b Karekar	0
Wadia, not out	5
Extras	3
Total	97

TUPMAN.—"The bride was quite a popular girl, wasn't she ?" Winkle :—"Yes, indeed. The *Daily Whoop* sent their sporting editor to report it. He printed a list of rejected lovers half a column long under the heading—"Among those who also ran."

A TINY girl, four years of age, was spending a night away from home. At bed time she knelt at her hostess' knee to say her prayers, expecting the usual prompting. Finding Mrs. B——unable to help her out, she concluded thus—" Please, God, scuse me. I can't remember my prayers, and I'm staying with a lady that don't know any."

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful assurance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE plague still continues at Rohri but in a somewhat erratic and uncertain way, the statistics for the last few days having been: 9th one case, 12th one case, 13th three cases one death. On the 15th the Commissioner in Sindh was, however, able to report "no deaths reported to-day anywhere in Sindh." At Hardwar there was a case on the 13th, which terminated fatally.

SCARCELY a church in Calcutta has escaped injury in some form or other, and it is feared that the few which hitherto have shown no outward signs as the result of the earthquake will be affected sooner or later when soakage takes place after the heavy rain which has fallen. This has already been verified in the case of many houses, and the fear is that more extensive damage to buildings will arise as the monsoon heightens and the rain becomes continuously heavier.

BUSINESS will be sure to suffer a lot as one of the results of the earthquakes. Many offices and godowns in Calcutta have suffered considerably, and some have been condemned. The National Bank, among others, has had orders for a temporary removal. It is to be hoped the Dalhousie Institute, to whose committee application has been made, will see their way to granting the use to the Bank of the big hall.

THE Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has, with exemplary promptitude, addressed the Corporation of Calcutta on the question as to whether or not the underground brick sewers have suffered any damage from the recent violent earthquake. As the Chamber very reasonably argues, fractures in the brickwork would mean serious leakage of sewage into the soil which, if not guarded against, will result in detriment to the health of the city.

BOTH as regards fodder and the condition of the cattle there is no improvement to record from Hissar, the famine-stricken district of the Punjab. Cattle are also in a bad way at Rohtak, where more than a hundred and forty are reported to have died from hunger. In parts of Gurgaon, Delhi, Karnal, Lahore, and Shahpur there is a scarcity of fodder ; whil t at Juliundur, Mooltan, Ferozepur, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, and Dera Ismail Khan the supply of fodder is regarded as sufficient. There is a steady increase going on in the numbers on relief works. Hissar being responsible for three parts of the increase as it is for three parts of the total of 105,000 famine workers.

THE servant who saved the life of his master in the General Hospital on Saturday is worthy of a V. C., the *Englishman* says, for that coveted decoration has been gained for acts of heroism less remarkable. Mr. Clive was a patient in the hospital and was lying in a dangerously unconscious state. His servant took in the situation at a glance, hastened to his master's bedstead, and lifting him, carried him in safety out of the room, just in time ; for a moment after, that particular room collapsed, and Mr. Clive must have been killed, but for his servant's timely gallantry. He risked his life just as a soldier has often done in the battlefield with shot and shell flying over him, to rescue a wounded comrade from the hands of the enemy. But of course the V. C. is a military honour bestowed only for conspicuous gallantry in the battlefield, so Mr. Clive's servant must wait. Anyhow, the labourer is worthy of his hire, and that, we suppose, his own master is the best judge of. What would the Humane Society do in such a case ?

THE building of the Southern Punjab Railway has rendered it desirable to link up Bhatinda Junction with Ferozepore on the standard gauge, and arrangements have now been made for carrying out this work. From Bhatinda to Kot Kapura, where the branch line to Fazilka takes off, a new roadway will be laid on the broad gauge, the narrow gauge rails being left undisturbed. As the country is quite flat the expenditure will be very small, the earthwork being easy to prepare. From Kot Kapura onwards to Ferozepore the line will be converted to the broad gauge. These changes will meet all the requirements of traffic, and Ferozepore will have broad guage connections without a break to Delhi direct, and to Umballa via the Rajpura-Bhatinda route. There will consequently be less urgency for building the Ludhiana-Ferozepore broad gauge line, though this project is one which must be taken up in course of time.

IT is a curious fact that almost all sovereigns are early risers, and seem to consider it their urgent duty to make their day as long as possible, even when they are no longer young. The Emperor of Austria rises at 4-30 a.m. in summer and goes for a morning walk at 5 a.m., punctually, while the Empress of Austria is an extraordinarily early riser, and when taking a course of baths insists upon having her bath at 4 a.m. which causes no end of trouble in the bathing establish ments. Kaiser Wilhelm II. is, as a rule, at work in his business room at 5 a.m., and he is very fond of starting off on a morning ride at 6 o'clock, and even earlier. The King of Italy rises at 6 o'clock, and the Queen of Roumania in winter and summer rises before any one else in the palace. The King of Sweden rise at 6 a.m. Dom Pedro II., the late Emperor of Brazil, however, outdid all his brother sovereigns in his early rising, for his Majesty always got up at 3 a.m., and liked to visit his friends between the hours of 4 and 5. The Queen and the Queen Regent of Holland are also early risers, Queen Wilhelmina having been brought up according to strict rules from her earliest infancy.

MR. PHIL MAY lectured before the Society of Women Journalists on May 28, on Caricature. It was said (he began) that a man was at his best when he was doing or saying something he understood, so he would say as little as possible, and get on with some sketches. (Laughter.) He first of all drew his types from Sydney, showing an old priest who had been his model, and then his pupil. Afterwards he became nuisance. (Laughter.) The larrikin and "larrikiness" were next drawn, showing a type something like that of our coster, but the Australian does not wear a collar. An admirable sketch of "A sort of Mandarin" gave the lecturer an opportunity to remark that the Chinamen in Sydney do not wear pigtails, out of respect for the larrikins, to whom the headgear was rather tempting. (Laughter.) Sydney babies were disfigured by the sort of bonnets they wore, which were about twice the size of their bodies, as he showed by a humorous sketch. Then there was a reference to the new Australian paper, which had a standing block portrait which passed for the new mayor, new bishop, or anything—(laughter)—and which, with a cigar stuck in its mouth, was labelled "Portrait of Phil May"—a very extraordinary production. It was interesting to watch the lecturer at his work, which he carried on in silence, only throwing in a few explanatory remarks when each sketch was completed. He met a little "guttersnipe" at Hammersmith, gave her his card, and asked the mother's permission to sketch the child. That was readily granted. "Are there any more of you ?" he asked, "Yes," said the youngster, "there's six more on us, all wuss than me" (Laughter.) The next morning the whole troop came up, but his little friend would not allow the others to monopolise his attention, exclaiming, "'Ere, 'e's my artist ; I found 'im fust." (Laughter.) The chairman interposed at this point with the remark that there was a general wish that the lecturer should sketch the "Women Journalists," and he promptly responded by drawing an angel surmounted by a distinct halo. He then drew as the last sketch a remarkable likeness of himself with a few rapid strokes of his pencil, and was given a hearty vote of thanks for his first public lecture. Mr. Phil May, who is a man of a few words, was rather dismayed at the prospect of having to reply remarking, "I thought it was all over." (Laughter.) Lady Colin Campbell, by-the-way, in proposing the vote of thanks, remarked that it had been said "that the man who had made a blade of grass to grow was a benefactor to his race," but to her mind all honour was due "to the man who brings laughter to the sad, and gaiety of heart and mind to the weary. In this pessimistic age we hear too much of the luxury of woe ; let us give all thanks to the man whose path in life is marked with the ripples of laughter he leaves behind him."

BY permission of the Tsar (says the Odessa correspondent of the *Standard*) the Emir of Bokhara will pass a couple of months this season at Yalta, where a commodious villa, with spacious grounds and gardens, has just been hired for His Highness. Seyed Abdul Ahad has developed a strong predilection for the country of his Suzerain, and for several years past has made an annual sojourn in the Caucasus or the Crimea, generally giving preference to the sylvan neighbourhood of Pyatigorsk, in the first-mentioned province. The Emir's eldest son and heir has now completed his military education in St. Petersburg, where he was some three years ago received into the Corps des Pages.

THE *Daily Chronicle's* Belfast correspondent telegraphs that Mr. John Erskine, a Belfast merchant, has offered a site for a Royal residence for Her Majesty's acceptance—rent free for ever. The site is about seven miles from Belfast, and overlooks the Lough.

REUTER'S Pretoria correspondent telegraphs:—An epidemic is raging in Sekukuni's country, and the natives are dying by hundreds. The Government has sent a medical man to report. In the districts west of Pretoria there has been great mortality from fever among burghers of the poorer class and among the natives. A relief fund has been started.

THE *Estates Gazette* learns that Mr. E. T. Hooley has just purchased the Osborne Estate, Isle of Wight, comprising about 225 acres, which was recently acquired by Mr. J G. Hossack, a well-known London solicitor. The property occupies a very fine position, commanding a splendid view of the Solent and is bounded on the one side by the demesne of the Queen and on the other by the historic estate of Wooton. Another item of information concerning the donor of the gold communion service to St. Paul's Cathedral is given by the *Daily News*, which states that "Mr. E. T. Hooley will shortly be confirmed by the Bishop of Southwell, at the parish church of Riswell, Derbyshire."

THE *Graphic* is issuing a memento of Her Majesty's sixty years' reign in the shape of an illustrated life of the Queen, written by Mrs. Oliphant. The letterpress contains a full history of the Queen's life down to the present year, and the illustrations consist of portraits of the Queen and Royal Family, and pictures of the palaces, and of many of the most important incidents of her reign. There are two supplements : one a portrait of the Queen, admirably reproduced in colours, from the picture by C. R. Leslie, R. A., of Her Majesty receiving the sacrament after her Coronation ; and the other an album illustrating some events of Her Majesty's reign from pictures in the private collection of the Queen. The whole forms an interesting and historically valuable record of Her Majesty's reign.—In the same connection Messrs. Cassell have published a cheap reprint of *The Queen's Pictures* originally issued in 1887. The letterpress, by Mr. Richard R. Holmes, librarian at Windsor Castle, has been brought up to date.

CONTRADICTING the foreign newspaper statements concerning the alleged impending despatch of a Russian Mission to Afghanistan, the *Novoe Vremiya* states that it is informed on good authority that Colonel Grombtchevsky, whom the reports in question designated as the leader of the supposed Mission, will be detained for a considerable time longer in the Amur territory by the delimitation of the Russo-Chinese frontier. The journal adds that an expedition of an exclusively scientific character is to be sent by the Russian Geographical Society and Academy of Sciences to study the geography and natural history of the Khanates or Roshan, Shagnan, and Darwaz.

THE primitive common law cared little for nerves. It dismissed nervous sufferings contemptuously as sentimental. But one of the best qualities of the common law is its power of adjusting itself to the changing conditions of the social environment. In divorce, for instance, the conception of cruelty is no longer confined to bodily injury or reasonable apprehension thereof. It includes conduct endangering a wife's health or injurious to her feelings, and the same principle is spreading to torts. It is true if an express train whizzes by you without touching you that you can get no redress for the fright, though the shock may shatter your nervous system. There must be "impact" (the Victorian Railway Commissioners v. Coultas)—so much mediæval materialism still clings to our law, but such an alarm differs, *toto Cœlo*, from a malicious hoax like that of telling a wife that her husband is lying disabled by an accident (Wilkinson v. Downton). Here all the elements of a genuine tort or wrong, and it would be a reproach to any system of law if such a hoax were not actionable as well as stupid and cruel. Mr. Justice Wright's decision constitutes, no doubt, a new departure ; it opens a vista of possibilities fraught with problems for the judges of the future ; but it is a new departure for which the age is ripe. All rational beings are now agreed that an injury to the feelings and to the nerves is as real an injury as, and often a much worse injury than, one done to the body.

DON DECIO CARLAN gives the following instance of heroism in his weekly summary in *El Siglo Medico*, Madrid :—Dr. Don Jeronino Duran, on duty with the royal army in Cuba, whilst engaged in the first line of medical aid was struck by a Mauser bullet on the head of the right tibia. He fell, and being unable to rise on his feet, had the wounded soliders brought to him. While thus lying wounded, he reduced some loops of the ilium which had escaped from the abdominal wound of a soldier, sutured some of the wounded intestine and the abdominal wound, extracted a bullet from another soldier, and put up a fractured limb of a third, using Mauser sword bayonets as splints. Well does our contemporary say that such heroism deserves more than ordinary acknowledgment.

MR. W. E. FORSTER, another of the club members, was fond of a game of whist, and it was while playing one of these at the Reform that he made a remark to Mr. James Payn which has become famous. Forster was Mr. Payn's partner, and had inadvertently made one of those blunders which stir the soul of a partner to its lowest depths. Looking across at the novelist, he said to him with that smile which always lighted up his face like the sun on a hill-side : "My dear fellow, if it will relieve your feelings you can call me 'Buckshot.'" From some of Thackeray's intimate friends Sir Wemyss Reid has heard many anecdotes of the novelist's Reform Club days, one of which he tells. "Going into the coffee-room of the Reform Club one afternoon, he chanced to see on the menu of the day 'Beans and bacon.' He was to dine with some eminent personage that night, but 'beans and bacon' were more than he could resist. Straightway he betook himself to the morning-room and penned a note to his host telling him that he could not have the pleasure of dining with him, as he had just met a very old friend whom he had not seen for years, and from whom he could not tear himself. Then he went back to the coffee-room and dined satisfactorily off his beloved dish in a corner. 'So runs the tale,' says Sir Wemyss. Let us hope that it is true."

THE King of Siam is now in Rome, with Prince Sanprasit, Minister for Fine Arts, and Prince Sommot, Secretary of the Privy Purse Department. It is stated that the real object of the King's European tour is to study various forms of municipal government with a view to the introduction of similar systems in his own country. Amongst the hundreds of bulky boxes which the King of Siam has brought with him to Europe (writes the Geneva correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*) about fifty of them—great iron-bound cases—contain the the numerous pieces of jewellery and gold and silver vessels destined as presents to the Sovereigns and great personages of Europe. During the last few weeks he has had these costly things unpacked and arranged in a house next to his villa, so as to be able to make his choice for the different Courts. They form a regular exhibition, filling two storeys of the house, and are guarded by fully armed men who watch day and night in these rooms. A fresh batch of nearly two dozen Siamese students are on their way to England in order to qualify themselves for different professions. All those students who have been resident in this country for any considerable time have been ordered to speak English to their Sovereign should they have any need to hold conversation with him.

THE FOUNDERING OF THE S. S. SULTAN.

OFFICIAL ENQUIRY.

REGARDING the loss of the s. s. Sultan, of Bombay, an enquiry was held in Colombo on the 16 and 17 instant morning by Mr. H P. Baumgartner, Deputy Collector of Customs, in his capacity of Receiver of Wrecks. Mr. C. S. V. Morrison, of Messrs. Delmege, Forsyth and Co., the ship's agents, was present to represent the Company to which the Sultan belonged.

John Henry Collins, sworn, made the following statement :—I was Chief Officer on board the Sultan. I produce the ship's articles and register. These and my certificates are the only documents which were saved. The Captain is in Hospital. His hand got jammed in the gangway doors, and he is unable to be present here to-day. The official log was washed away when the chart room was smashed in. I have written out a statement from memory which I believe to be an accurate account of what was entered in the log. I did not write it myself. I dictated it, and the second and third officers wrote it. I wish to keep this statement with me. Twelve lives were lost. Ten, out of the boats before we reached the s. s. Valetta, and two deaths occurred after we were taken on board the Valetta. Eight of these were passengers (pilgrims) and our belonged to the crew. I do not know whether the vessel was insured. I joined as extra Second Officer in 1894. The vessel was under repair from September, 1896, till January, 1897. This was her second voyage since her repairs. I do not think blame attaches to anyone for the wreck. It was entirely due to stress of weather. We hoisted signals of distress on the morning of the 10th June. At about 1-30 p. m. we sighted the Valetta about three miles off. She came round us and we signalled that we must abandon the ship. We lowered three boats, and the Valetta also sent boats in response to our signal. The ship was finally abandoned at about dark. I do not know whether she sank. The portside of the deck was under water when we left. The Captain, myself, and the Chief Engineer were the last to leave the ship. No one was able to save any of their effects. I brought off the ship's articles.

William Kerr, sworn, stated :—I was Chief Engineer on board the s. s. Sultan. I have been on board her about eight years in all. I rejoined her in July, 1895. She underwent repairs in Calcutta, which were finished in January last. She was four months under repairs. I believe she was thoroughly sound and seaworthy, and I believe her loss was due entirely to very heavy weather. We encountered a sort of cyclonic gale. I attach no blame to anybody. Everything was done that could be done to save the ship and life. I do not know how many lives were lost. We had steam up and were still under way when the Valetta came in sight. There was then two feet of water on the port side over the stoker plates of the broke hole. We had kept steam up with the greatest difficulty all that night and morning. I do not think we would have been able to keep up steam for more than three hours longer. I do not know whether the vessel was insured. As far as I can remember, we left the Sultan about 6-30 on the evening of the 1 th. The water was then about level with the upper deck on the port side. I think she must have sank shortly after we left her. I have lost my certificates, with all my other effects. No one was able to save anything.

The Chief Officer, John Henry Collin, was sworn and re-examined, when he made the following statement :—"The Sultan at the time we left her was laden with salt. We loaded with 3,000 tons of salt at Salip. We have loaded with 3,117 tons on a previous voyage—that was in the N. E. monsoon. In the South-West we generally carry less. We had no cargo in the saloons or in the cabins. When we left Salip the Plimsoll line was three or four inches above water. At Aden we took in coal and when we left Aden the Plimsoll line was about one or two inches above the water line. At about midnight on the 8th of June the weather became bad. We began to put cargo overboard at about 10 a. m. on the 10th. The salt was in bulk. We handed it up out of a scuttle forward, abaft the forecastle head, in buckets, and threw it on deck. The sea washed it overboard. We threw overboard about 15 or 20 tons. We stopped doing this as soon as we sighted the s. s. Valetta. I do not know that any official inspection of our Plimsoll Line was made either at Salip or Aden. If one had been made, I think I should have known it. When we left Aden the draught was 22'9 inches aft, and 21'6 inches fore ; 13 inches down at the stern. Our scale was 25 tons to the inch. I do not think the vessel was overladen. We were laden 4 inches less this voyage than last. None of the officers or crew got any commission on the cargo. We get monthly pay only."

William Kerr, (Chief Engineer), sworn and re-examined, stated as follows :—"The vessel was laden with 3,000 tons of salt. We carried more than that last voyage—about 100 tons more. The salt was in bulk. The vessel would not have felt the weather so much had the cargo been less. On leaving Aden I think we were loaded up to the centre of the disc on the Plimsoll Line. We had taken in 80 tons of coal at Aden. We consumed on an average about 20 tons a day. I do not think the vessel was overladen. I don't know whether any official inspection of the Plimsoll mark was made at Aden. We did not go into the inner harbour at Aden, so no pilot came on board. The pilot boat came alongside as we went in. I am quite sure we were not loaded below the centre disc.

Abdul Majid, affirmed, stated :—"I was a passenger on board the s.s. Sultan. She foundered. She was heavily laden. There was a heavy sea and strong wind, so the vessel went down. It was the act of Allah. The vessel was an old vessel. I am a native of Yaracan. I am a poor man, and live by tilling the soil. I cannot write. I want to be sent as soon as possible to Bombay or Calcutta. I would rather go to Bombay."

The witness, as stated by the Receiver of Wrecks in the record, spoke some Bokhara dialect, which no one here understands. What he said was interpreted by an interpreter who knows Turkish and Hindustani, and he apparently did not well understand what the witness said. The enquiry was adjourned for the evidence of Capt. Collins.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJI & Co.'s cotton circular dated Hong-kong June 2 is summarised in the following remarks :—A very level inquiry, without any material fluctuation in rates, has been experienced during the past fortnight. Almost all counts have been in request to fulfil immediate indents from the country markets, but, owing to anticipation entertained under subsidence of the Plague at Bombay of increased arrivals therefrom hereafter, forward transactions have not been much indulged in. Arrivals—as they have been during the fortnight of well nigh 11,000 bales from Bombay and 3,600 bales from Calcutta—have had their weight in the anticipation. However, owing to present paucity of stocks in a general way and owing to the rise in prices of Raw Cotton reported from India, a good running demand for spot goods has transpired, and previous rates in most cases have been fairly maintained. No. 10 and No. 12, especially of low priced grades of the range of dols. 83 to dols. 84 and dols. 86 to dols. 87 respectively, have been, under their present scarcity, relatively much more favoured than No. 20 and No. 16. No. 20 of superfine grades has still continued under Plague restrictions in Tonquin, and consequently the demand that should have arisen for this count has been in a manner stunted, and No. 16 owing to cursailed inquiry from the Northern markets has run somewhat in the groove of stackness. Sales total about 7,000 bales made up of :—

1,200	bales of No. 20	sold at dol. 97 to dol 98	
450	" " " 16	"	dol. 99 to dol 101
1,400	" " " 12	"	dol. 81 to dol 91½
3,950	" " " 10	"	dol. 82 to dol 91 and 93½
100	" " " 8	"	dol. 80 to dol 83½
50	" " " 6	"	dol. 78 to dol 80

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals as aforesaid of 14,600 bales, and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 2,000 bales—at 9000 bales consisting of :—

4,500	bales of No. 20	3,000	bales of No. 10
700	" " " 16	50	" " " 8
700	" " " 12	50	" " " 6

Of Japanese Spinnings about 600 bales of No. 20 have been sold forward at dols. 100 to dols. 102½. Under a belief entertained probably on account of the dearness of raw material that prices would advance, further sales have been withheld for higher rates. Exchange on India closes at Rs. 155 wire and Rs. 155½ post.

At Shanghai also there has not been much of a change in prices, and demand has run mostly on No. 20 and on goods immediately wanted. Holders have been working to establish a material rise, but heavy arrivals having been looked for and rates having been high enough, no advantage has been gained even under a strong market at Bombay both for cotton and yarn. Concurrently with Indian there has been a good demand for Japanese No. 20 as well, and stocks of these have been well nigh exhausted. Sales of Indian threads comprise about

2,700	bales of No. 20	sold at Tls. 75.5 to 78	
700	" " " 16	"	72·50 to 75.75
50	" " " 12	"	67.25 to 69
1,450	" " " 10	"	61.75 to 69.25

leaving unsold stock at 2,500 bales, Exchange on India, as on the 28th May, has been advised at Rs. 224 wire and Rs. 224½ post.

From Japan, No. 20 has been quoted at dols 98 to dols.98½ and No. 16 at dols. 94 for July and August shipments. There has been very little of local consumption, but, under the dearness of raw material, spinners have been looking for a rise both in Shanghai and Hongkong.

A TINY child was waiting with her mother at a railway station, and a little distance off was standing a soldier in Highland uniform. The child asked her mother if she might speak to the soldier ; and being questioned as to why she wanted to speak to him, she replied," I want to tell him his stockings are coming down."

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

BALLOONING ACCIDENT AT HONGKONG.

ON Sunday afternoon, another accident was added to the already long list of casualties occasioned by ballooning, but fortunately the accident was not so severe as was at first anticipated. Mr. Stanley Spencer having advertised that he would make a balloon ascent and parachute descent at Bay View on Sunday, a large crowd of spectators assembled at this pleasure resort to witness the exhibition. Special arrangements had been made for the accommodation of the spectators, a large marquee having been erected on the lawn in the front of the Bay View Hotel, and the place had all the appearance of a holiday resort at home on a Bank holiday. The balloon used by Mr. Spencer was inflated with hot air in a short time, and about a quarter past six o'clock Mr Spencer placed himself in the iron ring of the parachute and gave the signal to let go. On being released, the balloon rose very rapidly, but it had only ascended a distance of about two hundred feet when it was evident that something had gone wrong with the balloon. In ascending the ballon was torn by one of the bamboo props which kept it in position and thus made an outlet for the air. This rendered the balloon very unstable and the weight attached to a rope hanging from the top down one side overbalanced the balloon, which to the horror of the spectators collapsed. Mr. Spencer descended at a fearful pace, and it was only when a short distance from the ground that the parachute opened very slightly. He alighted with considerable force on a ledge of rock to the east of the kerosine tanks. A large number of the spectators hastened to the injured aeronaut's assistance, and on reaching the spot where he lay were somewhat surprised to observe that he had escaped with comparatively slight injuries considering the distance of his fall. Mr. Spencer had retained his presence of mind during the descent and alighting on his feet, the extent of his injuries was a fracture of the bones above the ankle. Mr. G. T. Crook, who had recently received instruction under Dr. Stedman at the Volunteer (Field Battery) ambulance classes, rendered first aid to the wounded, and the injured man was carried down to the road in a long chair, which a couple of mindful bluejackets had carried up from the Hotel, by a number of willing hands, and from thence to the Bay View Hotel. Dr. Stedman was observed passing in a launch, and his attention having been arrested, he came ashore and proceeded to the Hotel. The doctor redressed the injured leg with splints and towels for bandages, and the aeronaut was removed to the doctor's launch. He bore up pluckily all the time, stating he was only slightly injured and would soon be all right. He was removed in the doctor's launch to the Government Civil Hospital where he now lies. It is very unfortunate that the balloon collapsed where it did, for if it had cleared the hill a little further there would have been sufficient distances to allow of the expansion of the parachute and the descent would probably have been made in safety.—*China Mail* (June 3).

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 12th June 1897 :—

Allibhoi Vallji and Sons, tin despatch box manufacturers, Mulzan Cantonment, for a despatch box, to be termed the "Diamond Jubilee patent despatch box."

Hugh Jorworth Roberts, M.I.M.E., of Messrs. Burn & Co., Howrah, for a collapsible centre.

William Henry Dacre Tyler, gentleman, of 14 Kirkstall road, Sreatham hill, Thomas Hann, mechanical engineer, and William Brunsdon, commercial traveller, both of 18 Upper Kennington lane, all in the county of Surrey, for improvements in or connected with velocipedes and other vehicles.

Paluru Sankaranarayana, M.A., retired educational officer, of 69 Swami Pillai street, Chulai, Madras, for a contrivance for hanging a lamp or other article.

John Thomas, builder, of Summer hill, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, for improvements in eyes' rakes.

The specification of the undermentioned invention has been filed:—

George Herbert Ellis, engineer, of 2 Lansdowne grove, Neasden, in the county of Middlesex, for a new or improved knife cleaner. (Specification filed 1 June 1897.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectfully failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased ;—

Eugen Reverdy's invention for a new or improved machine for sorting hulled grain from unhulled grain and chaff. (Specification filed 7 March 1893)

David Rowells invention for improvements in apparatus for withering or drying tea. (Specification filed 9 March 1893.)

Thomas William Worsdell, August von Borries and Richard Herbert Lapage's invention for improvements in compound engines. (Specification filed 7 March 1893.)

Julius Evinof's invention for improved means for locking nuts on bolts.(Specification filed 7 March 1893.)

John Howard Ross and Edward Elijah Atkin's invention for improvements in over-head oil lamps. (Specification filed 7 March 1893.)

Edward Jamison O'Brien's invention for improvements in machines for removing lint from cotton seed. (Specification filed 10 March 1893.

Charles Ewing's invention for an improvement in the construction of the "drunken eccentric" punkah-pulling machine. (Specification filed 8 March 1893.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 19.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr E Macnaghten, of the Indian Civil Service, Bo Estabt, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the 17th June 1897.

The services of Surgn Capt R W H Jackson, M D, A M S, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 22nd March 1897.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice O'Kinealy, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in granted privilege leave for thirty days, with effect from the 9th Aug 1897.

The services of Capt N E Chesney, a Comdt in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr in Chief, with effect from the 25th June 1897.

The services of Lieut F C Owens, 7th Bo Inty, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

The Rev J F Smith, a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Estabt, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the forenoon of the 9th June 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Dists Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Govr Genl in Council, the Lieut Govr is pleased to extend the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 (VIII of 1897), to the whole of Upper Burma, except the Shan States.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

In the notification of this Dept No 756-8, dated the 7th Aug 1896, granting furlough for fifteen months to Mr J S Gamble, Conservator of Forests and Director of the Imperial Forest School, substitute the following for the second clause of that notification as regards entries (i) and (v) :—The following arrangements are made in consequence of Mr Gamble proceeding on leave :—(i) Mr J O Carver, Consvr, 2nd grade, Eastern Circle, Upper Burma—to officiate as Consvr, 1st grade, and to be in charge of the School Circle and Director of the Imperial Forest School, with effect from the 1st Aug 1896. (v) Mr F Gleadow,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 22.

YESTERDAY an advance of 1-16 per cent. took place in Consols, making the price 112 7-8. Paris Exchange on London declined ⅛ centime to 25·11¼fcs. but French Rentes were unchanged at 103 *ex*. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 102⅛ *ex*., and Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. lower at £62 9-16. Bar Silver declined 1-16d. to 27 9-16d. per oz., and in New York the price of the metal was unaltered at 60¼ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher at 4·87 3-8 dollars. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 9-16d. About £100,000 was paid in gold into the Bank of England.

For Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed 42½s. per 416lbs. was quoted yesterday. June-July shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal, tone of the market firm; for Brown Rapeseed, 37½s. per 416lbs., June-July shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market firm.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent. higher at 7 7-8 cents per lb.; August Futures 9 points at 7·43 cents, and December 2 points at 6·92 cents per lb.

The Liverpool cotton market and the local banks and markets have continued closed to-day for the Jubilee holidays. We append our usual comparative statement of the movements of cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	5,000	15,000	15,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom..	3,000	21,000	27,000
" Continent	25,000	4,000	9,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	65,56,000	51,30,000	78,75,000
" exports to U. K. do. ...	29,77,000	21,80,000	33,81,000
" " to Continent do. ...	27,99,000	21,86,000	31,58,000
" Stock in the Ports	2,30,000	2,66,000	4,43,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 18th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	22,30,000	22,63,750	34,82,510
Surats ...	3,14,000	3,19,440	2,92,520

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	10,34,000	9,46,520	16,12,380
" London	5,000	7,000	8,500
American Afloat	30,000	34,000	68,000
East Indian "	15,000	17,000	22,000
Total ...	10,84,000	10,01,520	17,10,880
Price of Middling-Americans ...	4 4-32d.	3 15-16d.	3 11-16d.
" Good Dholleras	3 15-32d.	3 5-32d.	3d.
Difference.....	21-32d.	25-32d.	11-16d.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,188 bales.
Wheat	2,175 cwts.
Linseed	2,251 "
Rapeseed	7,952 "
Poppyseed	1,683 "
Castorseed	1,622 "
Rice	1,242 "

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dholleras	3 15-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103 ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117⅛
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 9-16
Bar Silver	27 9-16

The sum of about £108,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Holidays, Liverpool and London, till Wednesday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here day before yesterday evening.

The H. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JUNE 21.

The City Line steamer City of Guyana left here, for Bombay, yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy arrived here, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mazagon (extra) arrived here, from Bombay, at day-light, to-day.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes (extra) left here, this morning, for Bombay.

HONGKONG, JUNE 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Borneo (extra) left here, this afternoon, for London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Kt Companion, 2,593 tons, Captain T Williams, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Colombo, in ballast.

THE BISN Co's s s Patna, 1,164 tons, Captain C R Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Calcutta (22nd May) via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa Line s s Setos, 1,153 tons, Captain F Jacobs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (11th June) via Mombassa, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr D Silva, Mr Fonseca, Mr D Rego and 105 deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

THE P and O Co's s s Rohilla, 2,216 tons, Captain F Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J M Vajifdar, Mr S D Moonshi, Mr and Mrs Abdoolally and Mr A E Strotherd.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Kt. Companion s ...	Williams	Colombo, June 17.
22	Setos s	Jacobs	Zanzibar, June 11.
	Orion s	Marovich	Trieste, June 3.
	Rohilla s	Cole	Shanghai, May 29.
	Patna s	Kendall	Calcutta, May 22.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Virawa s	Herrington ...	Calcutta, &c.
	Dwarka s	Tice..	Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
17	Shahzada s	March	Rangoon, June 11.
	Africa s	Howkins	Moulmein, June 13.
18	Cashmere s	Boutar	Mauritius, May 29.
	Senator s	Cock	Liverpool, May 20.

DEPARTURES.

June 17.—Steamers Lightning and Mombassa.

June 18.—Steamers Karagola, Nadir, Gutenfels, Trym and City of Khios.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

Vigil of Saint John Baptist.

6½ p.m.—Evensong (Choral)—Hymns 414 and 432.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24.

Nativity of Saint John Baptist.

7·15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).—Hymns 50, 231 and 448.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st June, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected and reduced at 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·558
Temperature of the Air	degrees 83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	77·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·824
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·5
General Directions of wind	SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 379
Fall of Rain	0·99
Total fall during month	11·97
" year	11·93
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd inst.	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 21.

10 p.m. ...	87·9

TUESDAY—JUNE 22.

6 a.m. ...	82·4
10 a.m. ...	85·6
2 p.m. ...	84·7
4 p.m. ...	85·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ARAKIE—June 12, at No. 11, Radha Bazar Lane, Calcutta, the wife of Aaron E. Arakie, of a son.

DEATH.

GRIFFITHS—June 13, at Jullunder, Emma Agnes Griffiths, wife of E. P. Griffiths, Esq., aged 67.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1897.

THERE is something weird and startling in the realisation of the chronological fact that Queen Victoria and her grandfather, George III., reigned over the British Isles and their dependencies for some one hundred and twenty years. That span of time has seen more changes in the face of the world than any other period of equal length recorded in history. These reigns saw—save and except that which witnessed the discovery of America and the rounding of the Cape of Good Hope—the realisation of Alexander's abortive dream: India subjected by European arms and brought within the sphere of Western civilisation. The small and struggling colonies which waged precarious war with the French in Canada in the early years of George the Third's reign before its close fought successfully for their independence, and in alliance with the old French monarchy compelled its recognition in the Treaty of Versailles. In the reign of that King's grand-daughter, the United States, with a population of seventy millions, claim the over-lordship of North and South America, and there are more English-speaking people under the stars and stripes than in the British Empire, which has expanded four-fold since the "irreparable loss" of the Western colonies seemed to desponding contemporaries to presage the final eclipse of Britain's greatness. The present reign has seen grow up, silently and with as little effort as trees spring up in a forest, young States in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and in the North-West of the American Continent, which far exceed in population and wealth the colonies which were "lost" in the seventies of the last century. King George survived the Bourbon monarchy, whose carefully nurtured navy made American Independence possible. Toulon and the finest ships of that fleet were delivered into British keeping, and the sovereignity of the seas no longer contested with any pretence to equality, passed definitively for a hundred years at least to Great Britain. The "best of Kings" witnessed the rise of Bonaparte's star on the lurid horizon; saw the young Corsican recover Toulon for the Republic; heard the echo of his victories beyond the Alps; concluded with the first Consul the Peace of Amiens; refused to treat with the Emperor that subjugated the Continent, the Nile and Trafalgar; consoled the English King for the misfortunes of his continental allies and Waterloo: effaced the political results; if not the memory, of Napoleon's historic achievements in a hundred fields. The reign of George III. saw Great Britain subjected to some great vicissitudes of fortune, and more than once forced to fight *pro aris et focis*. But the indomitable spirit of the people, aided by the characteristic "obstinacy" of the Sovereign, which was the object of so much malediction, triumphed over the greatest general of modern times, and sent him to ponder over the mutability of human affairs at St. Helena. The sacrifices by which ultimate success was achieved after twenty years of war on sea and land were enormous, and impoverished the country for the intervening period until the early reparative measures of the present reign enabled the country to profit to the full by her undisputed naval supremacy. The great war resulted in the acquisition of fertile Continents in distant seas which only required to be colonised and developed to repay a hundred times over the National Debt incurred in acquiring them.

The grand-daughter of the Third George has seen the fall of the younger branch of the House of Bourbon, the establishment of a second Republic destined to perish in a night at the hands of Napoleon's political heir; the blossoming of a President into Emperor; the less warlike Second Empire fresh under the first shock of conflict with Prussia, and the German Empire restored by an assembly of German Sovereigns in the halls of the Grand Monarque at Versailles. After the forty years of peace following Waterloo, Great Britain, allied with France and Turkey and Sardinia—a coalition of a far different type to that which was made and unmade like ropes of sand during the wars waged against—not with—the first Napoleon, had fought Russia and destroyed Sebastopol. None of the belligerents received any territorial advantage from that war—the last but one waged on self-denying principles. The present era saw in the Franco-German war a return to the good old rule, the simple plan, that those should take who have the power and they should keep who can. The result of that reversion to first principles has been that the present generation has seen Europe turned into an armed camp with some twenty millions of men armed and organised for instant war. The two later decades of the Victorian reign sees an approach in time of peace to the state of things which in the wars of the early years of the century arrayed nation against nation, and compelled Great Britain to cover the ocean with her ships and sweep every foreign navy off the face of the deep. Nelson never dreamed of a line of battleships costing a million sterling each and carrying guns, any one of which could have sunk the Victory at a distance of five miles. This achievement in the construction of ironclads, which in number, armour, armament, and speed can defy all rivals, is not the least notable of those which have made these later years of the reign as remarkable for improvements in the material of war as was the happy combination of iron and glass for the fairy structure in Hyde Park in which the manufactures of all countries were exhibited in friendly rivalry. It was the fashion of the time to speak of Paxton's Crystal Palace as a Temple of Peace. Posts bade winds and seas to abstain from troubling the passage of merchandise from the ends of the earth, or of the products of human labour and skill to the World's Fair, where nations would forget their enmities and become merged in the common brotherhood of man. "Be still ye winds and soft ye billows roll; Ye bear the World's Great Heaven inspired Soul" was the paean of peace and free trade which was to herald a new era. That was well nigh fifty years since, and we now woo Peace, fickle goddess, by offerings of battle-ships of great price and marvels of scientific ingenuity. It is just possible that mighty fleets able to thunderstrike the walls of rock-built cities are better guarantees of peace than glass-houses covering in tall elms as if they were hot-house plants. In a reign extending over six decades ideals change and a good deal besides. Mail coaches drawn by single horses over perfect roads, introduced in the days of King George the Third, reached their acme in the thirties. When the Queen came to the throne there were only a few hundred miles of railway in the manufacturing districts; the metropolis was not prepared for the iron-horse. Her Majesty was six years on the throne before the Duke of Wellington would condescend to use so vulgar and so unsafe a mode of conveyance to go down to Windsor on official business. Now there are twenty thousand miles of railway in Great Britain, and stage coaches are only memories.

In India the reigns of George III. and the Queen-Empress are equally fruitful in suggestive contrast and remembrances. Clive and Warren Hastings, and the Wellesleys acquired Bengal, and Behar, the Carnatic, the larger part of the Madras Presidency. Poona and the Deccan were won by the East India Company in the reign of the first. The Sepoy army was organised, drilled, and disciplined on the model of British regiments, and they fought side by side with British soldiers in many a hard-fought field. Under Victoria, Scinde, the Punjab, Oude, the Central Provinces, Sattara, Lower and Upper Burmah, Beluchistan, and much Pathan country have been added to the Empire, the area of which has been doubled since 1837. The Sepoy army had its part in that achievement, the Hindustani regiments distinguishing themselves in the campaigns which overthrew the Sikh power in sanguinary battles. The great Mutiny stained a glorious record, and the Native army, disbanded or destroyed, was reconstituted on different lines, but what it has lost in numbers it has gained in efficiency. Roads had still to be made through the vast distances of India in the thirties; now a network of railways, twenty-one thousand miles in length, covers the country—an incalculable boon for the whole population while adding immensely to the military and administrative strength of the Government. In the present reign Universities, planned and organized while the Mutiny was at its worst, have conferred on this great continent educational facilities equalling in the intellectual sphere the facilities of locomotion provided by railways. The India of the Queen is as different from the India of the East India Company, as the England of Victoria is from the England, not simply of George III., but of Elizabeth.

THE Jubilee Honours List is full and comprehensive, and whatever its defects may be, it cannot be said that it overlooks Bombay. The names of the members of the Plague Committee were perhaps first looked for by numerous readers, for their claims to public honours have been freely discussed for some time. But it must be remembered that their work is not yet complete. Bombay is not yet wholly free from plague, and until that time it is too soon for the Plague Committee to wear laurels or to receive laurels to wear. With M. Haffkine the case is different. His decoration is but a tardy recognition of tedious, dangerous, and gratuitous labour in the cause of public safety, and no one on this side of India, at all events, will begrudge him his Companionship of the Indian Empire, though his selection may have left one Englishman the more disappointed. The Knighthoods conferred on Sir Antony Macdonnell, Sir Charles Lyall, Sir R. Crosthwaite, and Sir Mackworth Young merely give to these Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces an honour befitting their exalted offices and elevate them in an order of which they already had Companionship. Major-General Gerard and Colonel Mellis were also already Companions. Sir Hugh Barnes, Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, receives an honour which puts him in point of rank on the same status as his predecessors, and this decoration, almost as a matter of course, follows the appointment. We are glad to see Government recognising the services of their Chief Secretaries, who have much of the unpleasantness and little of the glory attaching to their somewhat anomalous positions. Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Monteath, Mr. Macpherson, and Mr. Bolton come under this category, and have fully earned distinction Among the new Knights Commanders of the Indian Empire, Bombay has undoubtedly a full share—five out of ten. Colonel Bissett comes first of these, for although now he is Public Works Secretary to the Government of India, Bombay can fairly claim him from his long connection with the B. B. and C. I. Ry., and his active services in various local and municipal institutions of this city. We are pleased to note that the late Vice-Chancellor of the University, known to all as Mr. Justice Jardine, has not been allowed to sever his connection with this Presidency without a suitable recognition of his long sojourn in the country. He resigned his office rather than submit to what he deemed humiliation in being superseded in his claim to election to the Council, but that his labours for the good of the Presidency have not been unappreciated he has now an adequate assurance.

Unfortunately we look in vain for the name of the distinguished gentleman who retired from the position Sir John Jardine aspired to fill—the Honble Mr. H. M. Birdwood. Possibly however—indeed, we hope—it may be included in the list of thirty-three names which Reuter reports missing. Rear-Admiral Hext comes next on the Indian List. Had it not been for Sir John, the Indian Marine to-day would not have been what it is, and his knighthood comes appropriately now that he is on the verge of retirement. Mr. Bhownuggree's knighthood will come as a surprise to many and, as a striking commentary on the peevish action of the few who sought to decry and belittle him during his recent visit to India. Mr. Bhownuggree has not grudged time, energy, or money in the furtherance of the objects he has in hand, and the community to which he belongs will, we trust, accept the honour as a compliment to themselves, as well as to Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree. Sir James McNabb Campbell's appointment is the reward of unpretentious merits, while that of Sir George William Allen—not a Bombay man by the way—is an acknowledgment of the unswerving loyalty to Government and Government projects of Sir George's paper, the *Pioneer* of Allahabad. It is gratifying to note that General Nairne, the Lieutenant-General Commanding-in-Chief in Bombay, has also received the honour of knighthood. We may pass over the next names on the Honours List as of little interest to Bombay, to mention the knighthood of our Sheriff and President of the Corporation. Sir George Cotton's knighthood might just as appropriately have been granted on the opening of the Tansa Water Works as now. No British resident in India can claim a more actively useful career. There is scarcely a public office in Bombay that he has not held. No European has a wider influence in commercial or manufacturing circles, whilst his charities are as generous as they are catholic. Major Roughton's selection as honorary A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy will doubtless be fully appreciated by the very excellent Corps which owes to him its origin and its present high state of efficiency. Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Rustomjee Dholu, who receives a C.I.E., is the Registrar of the Residency Court at Aden, while Honorary Commander A. W. Chitty, R.N., who has been granted a similar honour, has for some time had charge of the direction of the military transport service between England and India. In the Native Honours List, too, Bombay has been liberally dealt with, though the names which are absent are also numerous.

A BATCH of charts, illustrating the course of the plague in Bombay, Karachi, and other places where it has been most severe, up to the beginning of June 1897, are published in the *Gazette of India*. It has not been possible to prepare a chart for Mandvi in Cutch owing to the information during the early period of the epidemic in that place having been defective.

IT is notified that owing to the earlier departure of the Calcutta Mail train, with effect from the 1st July next, it will be necessary to curtail the latest hour of posting of all ordinary correspondence from 7 p.m. in the General Post Office to 6 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 5 p.m. in the Town Sub-Offices. Detailed notice will be issued later.

THERE is a good anecdote in the *Lady's Realm* concerning the mother of one of our young American ladies, who, by-the-way, has married a prominent personage. It appears the old lady is a regular Mrs. Malaprop, and her mistakes are most ludicrous. She was talking of love at first sight, and someone asked if she had been so moved towards her husband. "Oh, yes," she answered. "I first met him at a fancy dress ball in the *garbage* of a monk, and I said, 'That's the man.'" "But then," she added, "some one told me he was as rich as *Crokus*!"

AN amusing bicycle story is told by the *Isis*. A lady used to keep her bicycle in a cellar, slung from the ceiling by ropes. One night a mouse ran down the ropes on an exploring expedition, and presently landed on the front wheel. His weight caused it to revolve, and the harder he strove to clamber up to the top of the wheel, the faster it went round. In the morning, when a servant entered the cellar, a gaunt, grey animal, with haggard eyes and despair engraved on every feature, was found still making strenuous efforts to attain its object. The wheel was still spinning and the cyclometer marked twenty-eight miles. Obviously the bicyclist's story threatens to rival the fisherman's.

IN the June number of *Pearson's Magazine* Mr. E. R. Suffling describes some remarkable shooting feats. "Undoubtedly the most marvellous pigeon shooting match of modern times" (he says) "was that between Captain Brewer and Mr. E. D. Fulford. It took place five years since, in New York. The match was shot on three separate days; 100 birds each day at thirty yards' rise. The marvellous point in this match was that Fulford's ninety-fifth bird on the second day fell dead outside the bounds, thus giving him actually 200 consecutive 'kills,' although his score for the two days was only 199. This is the record for the world; the next best, perhaps, being ninety-nine out of 100, by Captain H. Bogardus, in July, 1880, his forty-seventh falling dead out of bounds—a peace of very hard luck. Non-shooting readers may gather some idea of the skill and timing required by a marksman when aiming at a fast-flying pigeon crossing the range, when it is pointed out that from the time of first seeing the pigeon the gun has to be raised and aimed, the trigger pulled, the charge ignited, and the shot to fly, say thirty yards. All this by an expert can be accomplished in a quarter of a second. But, during even this short period of time

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE JUBILEE HONOURS.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The following is a list of the Jubilee Honours :—

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross of Bath.

Lord Egerton of Tatton has been appointed to an Earldom.

The following have been raised to Peerage :—
The Earl of Glasgow.
Viscount Downe.
Mr. Justice Lopes.
Sir John Burns.
The Right Hon. Ian Trant Hamilton.
Sir Donald Smith.

The following become Privy Councillors :—
The Premiers of Canada, Australia, and Africa.
Professor Lecky.

The following become Baronets :—
The Lord Mayor of London.
Sir William MacCormac.
Sir Blundell Maple.
Mr. James Pender and ten others.

The following become Knight Bachelors :—
Mr. C. W. Cayger.
Mr. Bancroft (actor).
Dr. Bridge (organist).
Dr. Martin do.
Professor William Crookes and thirty-three others.

The following have been appointed Knights Grand Cross of the Bath :—
Sir Horace Rumbold.
Sir Nicholas O'Conor.
Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane.
Sir Arthur Haliburton.

The following have been appointed Knights Commander of the Bath :—
Sir Francis Henry Jeune.
Sir Francis Knollys.
Mr. J. N. Lockyer (astronomer).
Colonel Edward Thackeray.

The following to be Companions of Bath :—
Colonel William Carington.
Admiral Field.

The following to be Knight Grand Cross St. Michael and St. George :—
Sir William Robinson.
Sir Donald Currie.
Sir Thomas Sutherland
Mr. Saunders (Treasurer of Ceylon).
Nazir-ul-Mulk.
Mr. Swettenham, Malay Resident.

The following to be Knights Commanders of St. Michael and St. George :—
Colonel Chermside.
General J. Marshall.
Mr. Garstin.
Dr. Mackie.
Sultan of Johore.
Arthur Hardinge.
Major Marindin.

The following to be Companions St. Michael and St. George :—
Dr. Bushell (Pekin).
Consul Jamieson (Shanghai).

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught has been appointed Colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has been appointed a Field Marshal.

Prince Frederick of Schleswig Holstein has been appointed personal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

The Nawab Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur of Rampur has been appointed an Honorary Major in the British Army.

THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE BATH.

The following appointments have been made to the Military division of the Bath :—

TO BE KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS.

General Sir Anthony Stransham (Royal Marines).
General Sir George White.
General Havelock-Allan.

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDER.

Sir William Hope.
Surgeon-General Gordon
General James Rattray.
General John Murray.
General Frederick Maunsell.
General H. Le Geyt Bruce.
General Alexander Elliott.
General Æneas Perkins.
General Henry Newdigate.
General Moore.
General Luck.
General William Gib.
General Henry Wilkinson.
General William Goodenough.
General James Maitland.
General Charles Nairne.
General Cecil East.
General William Galbraith.
General James Alleyne.
General Edwin Markham.
Colonel Francis Jenkins.

29 Military Companions of the Bath are also appointed.

JUNE 22.

The following is the remainder of the Jubilee honours :—

TO BE BARONETS.

David Gamble, John Gilmour, Hugh Nanney, Theophilus Peel, Frederick Ripley, Lindsay Wood, Thomas Smith (Surgeon), Samuel Wilks (Physician), Mr. Quilter, M.P., and Colonel Page, Chairman of the Midland Railway.

TO BE KNIGHT BACHELORS.

Felix Mackenzie, John Rollston, George Smith, Mr. Bemrose, M.P., Mr. Fardell, M.P., Mr. Willox, M.P., Doctor Gowers, Doctor Lemon, Wyke Bayliss (Artist), Binnie, Engineer to London County Council, Mr. John Dunne, Chief Constable of Cumberland, Colonel Henry Oldham, Mr. Justice Selfe, Colonel Vance, Mr. Vaughan (Magistrate), Mr. White, Queen's Solicitor, the Provost of Edinburgh, the Mayor of York, Mayor of Bolton, Mayor of Brighton, Mayor of Norwich, Mayor of Salford, and Mayor of Windsor, Messrs. Walpole, Taylor and Tait, Chief Justices of Bahamas, Manitoba, and Montreal, respectively, and Mr. Hegarty, late Chief Justice of Ontario, Mr. Juta, the Speaker at the Cape, Dr. Fitzgerald (Surgeon of Melbourne), and Mr. Thompson, manager of the Caledonian Railway.

TO BE COMPANIONS OF THE BATH.

Generals Charles Sibthorpe and Stuart Nicholson ; Colonels Russell Upcher, Arthur Mackworth, Nevill Lyttleton, Henry Hildyard, Thomas Drage, Alfred Turner, John Hanford, Douglass Scott, Sir Edwin Collen, Charles Hughes, George Simpson, Elliot Money, Augustus Turner, George Young, Thomas Deane, Richard Wace, Francis Howard, Thomas Hobday, Charles Swaine, John Stevens, John Blundell, John Quirk, George McNalty, John Boyd, Francis Duck, Charles Pigott, and Hector Macdonald.

THE KHEDIVE AND THE JUBILEE.

The Egyptian Prime Minister proposed that the different Ministries should be closed on the Queen's Jubilee day, but the Khedive refused his consent.

RELEASE OF RAND REFORMERS.

President Kruger has released the last two of the Rand reformers from jail on the occasion of the Jubilee.

THE JUBILEE ADDRESS IN PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords have unanimously passed the Jubilee Address.

In the Commons Mr. Dillon protested against it, and the Dillonites left the House in a body.

Mr. Redmond then moved an Amendment, which was rejected by 436 against 7 votes, and the address was then carried by 459 against 44 votes.

Both Houses have resolved to present the address corporally.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

President McKinley has sent his congratulation to the Queen in a most cordial letter.

THE WEATHER IN LONDON.

STREETS PACKED ALL NIGHT.

JUNE 22, 8-45 A.M.

The weather to-day opens overcast and close.

Many thousands have remained all night in the streets, which have been densely packed from an early hour this morning.

ENTHUSIASM IN AUSTRALIA.

Intense enthusiasm prevails throughout Australia, where the authorities have arranged to keep the cables clear to signal the singing of the Hymn at St. Paul's Cathedral to all parts of the Australian colonies, whereupon the assembled inhabitants at each place will sing the National Anthem.

THE JUBILEE FLEET.

H. R. H. the Duke of Coburg will be the Admiral of the Jubilee Fleet.

THE DEPARTURE FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

QUEEN'S WEATHER.

Her Majesty the Queen left Buckingham Palace at 11-15 a.m. in sunshine amidst the firing of guns and immense enthusiasm of the assembled thousands.

A MESSAGE TO THE NATION.

Her Majesty has issued a message to the Nation, India and the Colonies, in which she says :—

"From my heart I thank my beloved people, and may God bless them."

PERFECT SUCCESS OF THE JUBILEE PROCESSION.

LATER.

The scene at St. Paul's Cathedral was a most memorable one. The Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London, in their rich copes, the clergy and choristers were assembled on the steps at the western door to receive Her Majesty, who remained in her carriage while the Te Deum and Benediction were given. The Old Hundredth and the National Anthem were the sung, the people joining in. Repeated cheers were given for Her Majesty, who smiled her acknowledgements most graciously.

The return to Buckingham Palace via London Bridge and Southwark was an equal success.

The Naval Brigade, the Colonial Premiers, the Colonial troops, and the Indians were all warmly cheered, whilst Lord Roberts received a perfect ovation.

The weather throughout has been splendid, and the immense multitudes assembled behaved in a most orderly manner.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

The *Times* says that it is not intended to employ European troops in the Nile operations.

GREECE AND THE INDEMNITY.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Greece has appealed to the Powers to dispense with any indemnity to Turkey, seeing that Turkey provoked the war.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of General Sir Frederick Maude.

General Sir Frederick Francis Maude, V.C., joined the service three years before Her Majesty's accession. He served the Gowalior campaign of 1843-44 as Adjutant of the Buffs, and was present at the battle of Punniar on 29th Dec. 1843—horse shot under him (Bronze Star), served in the Crimean campaign from April 1855, including both assaults on the Redan on 18th June, in reserve, and 8th September, and siege and fall of Sebastopol, Commanded the Buffs from 3rd August till the 8th Sept., on which date he commanded the covering and ladder party of the 2nd Division, furnished by his regiment, at the final assault on the Redan— dangerously wounded (mentioned in despatches, Brevet of Lt.-Colonel, C.B., Victoria Cross, Medal with Clasp, Knight of the Legion of Honor, 5th Classof the Medjidie, and Turkish Medal): recommended by his Regiment for, and received, the V.C., "for conspicuous and devoted bravery on the 8th September 1855, when in command of the Covering and Ladder Party of the Second Division, on the assault of the Redan (Sabastopol), to which he gallantly led his men. Having entered the Redan, he, with only nine or ten men held a position between traverses, and only retired when all hope of support was at an end, himself dangerously wounded." Commanded the 2nd Division Peshawur Valley Field Force during the campaign of 1878-79 in Afghanistan mentioned in despatches, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, KCB, and Medal.]

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ASSAM.

A THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam telegraphs to-day to the Viceroy : "I am glad to say that later information shows much less mortality in the Cherra Hills than originally stated. It appears that almost the whole village of Shella with 3,658 inhabitants has fallen down into the river below which is blocked but that the subsidence was so gradual that most of the inhabitants escaped. The mortality from this village is said not to exceed 250. All other cliff villages are small and details are still wanting, but the total mortality in them is probably not more than 400. Communication with the plains is now re-opened. I have also received reassuring news from Sylhet, where distress and damage are not so great as was supposed. Estimated loss of life in district only 300, and reported subsidence of villages is not confirmed. Cherrapunji telegraph route was re-opened last night.

THE JUBILEE ADDRESSES.

THE DEPUTATIONS TO SIMLA.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

The presentation of the Jubilee Address, to-day, in the Town Hall, was a most imposing ceremony, in spite of pouring rain which drenched everything outside.

After receiving the numerous deputations and bidding them welcome in the name of the Queen-Empress, his Excellency the Viceroy explained the circumstances under which they came, and he received them in Simla instead of at home. Quoting the loyal remarks made by the Maharaja of Durbhanga in the matter, he then read a telegram summarising the addresses which he had sent to the Queen ; also her Majesty's gracious reply. In the speech which followed, Lord Elgin describes the extraordinary moral and material progress which had taken place in the last sixty years, and showed how empty was the cynical remark that what we were celebrating to-day was the fact that George III. had not lived a little longer. In illustration of how unanimous was the desire amongst all sections of this community to do honour to Her Majesty, and his Excellency pointed to the great distances travelled by the various deputation and the diverse interests they represented, and drew a happy comparison between the ease with which they were enabled to move across India to-day and the two years' absence from Calcutta entailed upon the Viceroy who visited Simla in 1837 from the wilds of Chitral. The sepoy could now remit his pay to his family in the remotest corner of India, while four hundred million letters passed annually through the Post Office ; and the contrast between this state of things and that which obtained when the post was first started and the letter cost a rupee per tola to be sent from Calcutta to Bombay was one that indicated a change for the better in the material position of the people almost as striking as the enormous increase in the population owning allegiance in India to her Majesty and the marvelous enhancement in value of the trade of the country. It was of her Majesty's gracious personality, however, that every one was chiefly thinking at this moment—so wonderful a a combination of weakness and strength—the greatest sovereign on earth who rules a quarter of the human race, and whose word was the first to cheer her armies in the field and to sympathise with the humblest of her people in distress ; yet a weak woman, who as such had set an example for social good throughout the length and breadth of the empire. This year of Jubilee in India was marred by famine, plague, and natural convulsions, and Lord Elgin concluded his speech by showing that no memorial would be more in consonance with the principle of the Queen's life or more acceptable to her in every way than the united effort to remove the difficulties and soften the asperities of the lives of our fellow subjects in this land, whether due to social disabilities or natural misfortunes. The Famine Fund, in this connection was a pledge for all time which of itself would set a mark upon this year of Jubilee which would never be effaced.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO THE NATION.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

The following is the Message which was sent by Her Majesty the Queen from London to all parts of the British Empire at the same time, (received in Simla at 4-30 p.m.) ; and the answer, which was despatched ten minutes later :—

From Victoria, R.I. to the Viceroy :—"From my heart I thank my beloved people. May God bless them."

From the Viceroy to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress :—" Your Majesty's Gracious Message will reach the hearts of your loyal Indian subjects. All are joining in the prayer for blessings on their beloved Sovereign."

The following telegram was sent by his Excellency the Viceroy to the Secretary of State after reception of the Jubilee addresses :—" I have delivered to the assembled delegates Her Majesty's gracious Message in reply to their addresses. It has been received with enthusiasm."

FESTIVITIES IN SIMLA.

The Jubilee illuminations here were a great success. The place looked like a fairy-land. Rain cleared off in the afternoon, and a big crowd turned out in processions. The bonfires, decorations, and supper in the Town Hall, all were managed capitally.

A PRINCELY PROPOSAL.

The Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, with whom Moo's Haffkine is now staying, proposes the foundation of an Indian Princes' Victoria Health Institute for Scientific Investigation of Disease as a commemoration by ruling Princes and Chiefs of India of the Queen's Jubilee.

THE JUBILEE HONOURS.

SIMLA, JUNE 21.*

ADDITIONAL GUNS.

Two additional guns to the salute of his Highness of Meywar.

Of other honours those of most interest in Bombay Presidency are the following :—

TO BE KHAN BAHADURS.

Jaffer Jusuff, of Poona.
Nusserwanji Hormusji Chowksey, of Bombay.
Khan Rustomji Hormusji Kotwal, of Belgaum.
Kazi Saiyid Azimudin, of Poona.
Ahmed Ali, of Berar.

TO BE RAO BAHADURS.

Roa Sahib Jaganath Kirtikar, pleader, Bombay.
Haibatrao Malhar, Hon. Magistrate, Sholapur.
Bhaskerao Pitale, Vakil, of Baroda.
Trimbakrai Varajrai, of Baroda.
Shanker Royji Gandhi, of Bombay, Adjutant-General's Department.

TO BE KHAN SAHIBS.

Ismail Khan Deshmukh, of Mahad, Kolaba.
Ratanji Dadina, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Presidency.
Subadar Major Abdul Kadar, Chief Constable Belgaum.
Hydersha Amedsha, Munshi of Godhra.

TO BE RAO SAHIB.

Narayen Mule, Vice-President, Barsi Municipality.
Vithalrao Vandekar, Bombay Municipality.
Mungesh Annoji, of Belgaum Police.
Hardavlal Mugathal Munshi, lately of Bombay P. W. D.
Raugnath Babuji Patke, President, Chiplun Municipality.
Ramchandra Krishna Kathasle, of Wai.
Saishia Ramaswamy Naidoo, of Bombay Presidency Pay Office,

TO BE SIRDAR.

Khan Bahadur Cassum Haji Mitha, of Bombay.

* Appeared in our second edition of yesterday.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers per s. s. Shannon expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Saturday :—

Allen, Mr	Kuchlco, Mr E W
Aylmer, Lt Col	Lyn Mr, G E
Bewicke Maj	McLaughlin, Maj H S
Clarke, Miss	Musket, Mr & 2 children
Doering, Col J	Nicholson, Capt
Denham, Mr T	Ormsby, Lt and Mrs
Erskden, Capt	Stewart, Mrs D
Hardwin, Mr J W	Stewart, Capt J F
House, Mr	Seymour, Mr
Johnstone, Mr H S	Towell, Maj H

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. ORION.

The following is the list of passengers arrived on Monday night by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Orion Captain G. Morovich :—

FROM TRIESTE AND BRINDISI.

Bonardo, Revd Father	Morris, Mr J
Bonifacio, Revd Father	Neetling, Dr F
Bowley, Mr A	Nervegna, Mr U
Devigori Mrs	Stevenson, Col
Gerone, Revd Father	Villahermosa, Mr C
Hammon, Mr J	

FROM ADEN.

Handly, Mr	Lickrey, Mr
Leiff, Mrs and Child	

BOMBAY RECIPIENTS OF JUBILEE HONOURS.

We congratulate Mr. George Cotton, Sheriff and President of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, on the honour of knighthood which the Queen-Empress has been pleased to confer upon him in recognition of the many and valuable services rendered by him to the community in various fields of activity, conspicuous among them may be mentioned his arduous and zealous exertions at a recent date on behalf of the sufferers from the famine. No less prominent have been his self imposed labours in the furtherance of technical education in this presidency. The prominent part he has taken in all public movements ; the active interest he has evinced in municipal affairs ; the high positions he has filled as chairman of the directorate of the Bank of Bombay, as chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, of the Millowners' Association, of the Cotton Trade Association, of the Bombay Association, of Fire Insurance Agents, &c., added to his personal suavity of manner and genial and conciliatory disposition, have placed him in the forefront of our leading and influential citizens, and have won for him the golden opinion of all who have come in contact with him. Since his arrival in Bombay, Mr. Cotton struck out a new path for himself in the mill industry of the city. He rendered valuable service to the cause of technical education, and, as chairman of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, of which he was one of the founders, gave a stimulus to its progress and advancement, the importance of which cannot be overestimated. His help to the cause of technical education and his interest in the students, after they left the college has been great. He has earned the blessings of many of the students by finding them employment. Mr. Cotton rendered valuable service during the time of the Hindu-Mahomedan riots in Bombay in restoring peace and bringing about a reconciliation between the two communities. He was appointed a special magistrate at the time, in which capacity his counsels of peace had considerable weight in the communities. He was one of the promoters of the public meeting convened in the Town Hall in order to bring about a much-desired reconciliation, at which H. E. Lord Harris presided. His valuable services during the riots were highly spoken of not only by the public and the police, but also by the Governor himself. Mr. Cotton has always taken an intelligent part in all public movements and thereby gained the respect and good-will of all sections of the community. He has shown great kindness to the large number of hands employed in his mills ; and his private charity and exertions for the welfare of his men are remembered with gratitude and personal affection. He has always kept a lofty and noble ideal before him, and he has by his singular sense of justice and charity made himself most popular in every community. He is a silent and unostentatious worker in all matters relating to public welfare; and although he speaks little, he accomplishes much. The prosperity of a country depends upon its industry, and Mr. Cotton has done his best—and with no little success—to develop the mill and other industries in India. It is indeed difficult to get a man of Mr. Cotton's stamp and calibre in Bombay. His utterances on many subjects, both civic and commercial, are always characterised by moderation, sound common-sense, and sobriety of judgment.

The Hon. Mr. J. Monteath, Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, has been made a Companion of the Star of India. He is an M. A. of the Queen's University, Belfast, and joined the service twenty-seven years ago. In November 1873, he was placed on special duty in Bombay in connection with the Kanara Land Assessment case, and acted as Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments in addition to the special duty from April to July 1874. In March 1878, Mr. Monteath served as Under-Secretary in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments. In September 1884, he was appointed to act as Secretary to Government in the General and Financial Departments ; and in March 1889 as Secretary in the Political and Judicial Departments. For about three years, 1886-89, Mr. Monteath discharged the duties of Private Secretary to Lord Reay as Governor of Bombay. In the early part of 1890, he acted as Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, etc. In April 1895, Mr. Monteath was discharging the duties of Secretary to Government in charge of the Revenue and Financial Departments and of President of the Central Committee for Vernacular examinations. In November 1895, and again in July 1896, we find him officiating as Chief Secretary to Government, to which office he has since been nominated on several occasions.

Colonel W. S. S. Bissett, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. He came out to India as a young Lieutenant in the Engineer's Department in 1863, and joined the Public Works Department at the end of 1866, being appointed as a second grade Assistant Engineer on the Rohilkhund-Terai Contour Survey. In 1868 he was appointed Assistant Principal of the Civil Engineering College, but two years later reverted to survey work on the Darjeeling Railway. A few months subsequently he gained his first insight into Indian Railway management in the office of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway. At the latter end of 1870, he became associated with the Holkar State Railways, but shortly afterwards went to the Punjab as Executive Engineer on the Punjab Northern State Railway. He next went to Calcutta as Deputy Consulting Engineer ; and in 1875 was appointed manager of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railway. During the Madras Famine in 1877, Captain Bissett's services were requisitioned to superintend both transport and relief works, and his work in this capacity was so assiduous and valuable as to gain the commendation of Lord Cross, then Secretary of State for India. The Madras Famine was no sooner over than we find Captain Bissett taking part in the Afghan Campaign, his labours therein being favourably referred to in the despatches. At the conclusion of the Campaign in the autumn of 1879, Captain Bisset again took up railway work in the capacity of manager of the Rajputana State Railway, which became amalgamated, for administration purposes, with the B. B. and C. I. Railway line in January 1885. Since that period Colonel Bisset managed both lines, with a success so conspicuous as to pave his way to higher offices, for in January 1894 he was promoted to the post of Director-General of Railways. Since September 1882, Colonel Bisset held a commission in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps, and was gazetted Commanding Officer in April 1887. From the office of Director-General of Railways the gallant Colonel was promoted to the post of Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, and has just succeeded to a lucrative post at home.

Real-Admiral John Hext, C.I.E, Direcor of the Royal Indian Marine, has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. Up till recently the appointment of Director of the Royal Indian Marine was regarded as one of the prizes reserved for officers of the Royal Navy serving on this station. The salary attached to it is Rs. 2,500 per mensem, with various allowances and a residence at head-quarters in Bombay. It was usually held by officers of the rank of Post Captain, who were specially lent by the Admiralty to the Government of India. Captain Hext was appointed Director shortly after attaining the rank of Post Captain. He served with conspicuous ability during the Egyptian Campaign, and had attracted the notice of the late Admiral Sir William Hewitt, V. C., who was at the time Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron. The Directorship fell vacant, and on the Government of India requesting the Admiral to recommend an officer, he forwarded Captain Hext's name. Though the tenure of the office of Director extends only to five years, Captain Hext has been re-appointed on the expiry of each quinquennium. He was lately transferred to the retired list of the Royal Navy. Captain Hext has been a very popular member of Bombay society, and the high honour conferred upon him will be gratifying to his numerous friends in Bombay and elsewhere.

Mr. James MacNabb Campbell, C.I.E., Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, has also been made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. He is well known as the author of the *Bombay Gazetteer*, a monumental work of his literary excellence and untiring industry which will hand his name down to future generations. He was educated in the University of Glasgow, of which he is an M.A., and came out to this country as a junior Civilian in 1869. After a short period of service in Khandesh and Kholaba, he was transferred to the Secretariat, where his literary attainments and devotion to work attracted the attention of the Bombay Government, who selected him to compile the Gazetteer of the Presidency. While engaged in the Gazetteer work, Mr. Campbell was called upon to render service in connection with the Bijapur famine of 1877, and he did so in a manner which gained him the approbation of the authorities. The strain of work told upon his health, and he had to seek rest for a time in Europe. The work of the Gazetteer was practically finished in 1881 ; and the twenty-two big volumes, which it comprises, will long remain a monument to Mr. Campbell's literary skill, industry, and research. Successful as he was in the field of literary labour, Mr. Campbell has been no less successful in the administration of various departments of the public service. In March 1873, he served as Under-Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments. For few days in April 1880, he acted as Municipal Commissioner at Bombay. In March 1881, he officiated as Collector of Bombay and Superintendent, Stamps and Stationery. For his valuable labours in compiling the Gazetteer, he was, in January 1885, appointed a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, of which he has just been made a Knight. After officiating as Collector and Magistrate in Rewa Kantha for a period of about four years, Mr. Campbell was in December 1890 selected for the high office of Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, the duties of which offices he has continued to discharge with marked ability. During the Hindu-Muhomedan Riots of 1893, Mr. Campbell rendered signal service in quelling the disturbance by his cool courage, foretaought, and prompt action as one of the special magistrates appointed at the time. In June last year, he proceeded to Europe on six months' furlough, but before the expiration of it was called back to assist in plague work in assessing the value of properties condemned as unfit for human habitation. Mr. Campbell comes of the noble Scotch family of which the Duke of Argyle is the head.

Mr. John Jardine, lately a judge of the Bombay High Court, has also been made a Knight Commander. He resigned the service suddenly in the beginning of February last as a protest against the passing over of the Judicial branch in the Secretary of State's nomination in succession to the Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood as Judicial Member of the Governor's Council ; and his sudden resignation, with the known cause for it, commanded a good deal of public sympathy. In November 1885, Mr. Jardine was appointed a judge of the Bombay High Court, the bench of which he continued to adorn till his resignation in February 1897. His decisions as senior judge on the Criminal Side of the Court commanded the respect of the profession as able and lucid expositions of the law apart from their literary excellence. From an early age he had shown great kindness and humanity for dumb animals ; and he was selected as president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in succession of Mr. Justice (now Sir L. H.) Bayley, also a judge of the High Court, who resigned under somewhat analogous circumstances, and was knighted subsequently to his retirement on pension as Mr. Justice Jardine has been knighted now. For a short period towards the middle of 1895, during the absence of Mr. Justice Farran on leave, Mr. Jardine acted as Chief Justice of Bombay. In September 1895, Mr. Jardine's nomination as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay was hailed with delight all over the Presidency. He had throughout his career been a true and sincere friend to the people of this country, for whom he had entertained and evinced a deep and kindly sympathy. As a linguist, as a writer on Law and Customs, and as a profound jurist, Mr. (now Sir) John Jardine will long be remembered in this Presidency.

Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, M. P., C. I. E., has been made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, for his services in the Conservative interest. Mr. Bhownuggree was originally intended for the Bar, but circumstances led to his taking up journalism, and he contributed to several Anglo-Indian and vernacular papers. He published a treatise, "The constitution of the East India Company," embodying views on Indian polity of a Conservative tendency. In 1872 he became State-agent of Bhownuggur in succession to his father. Ten years after he paid his first visit to England ; being called to the Bar in 1885. He was secretary to the committee to uphold Rukhmabai's right of refusal to marry Dadajee Bhikajee. Mr. Bhownuggree also helped the cause of female education and medical women in India, and has erected a Home for Nurses in Bombay in memory of his late sister. He presented the corridor connecting the Imperial Institute and the Indian Museum at a cost of £3,000 as a further memorial of his sister. He was one of the Indian Commissioners at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in 1886, and received for his services on that occasion the honour of C.I.E.

The public of this country must rejoice in the recognition of the philanthropic labours of Professor W. M. Haffkine, who has been nominated a Companion of the order of the Indian Empire.

Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, has been deservedly honoured by his appointment as honorary Aide-de-camp on the Viceroy's staff. His services as a citizen during the last few years have been appreciated no less than his services as a Volunteer.

The Government have rightly recognised the services of a local Mahomedan citizen in the appointment of Khan Bahadur Cassum Haji Mitha as a Sirdar. Indeed, the new Sirdar's meritorious exertions at the time of the Mahomedan-Hindu Riots ; his benevolent donations for the poor during the famine ; and his disinterested labours on behalf of his poor co-religionists during the prevalence of the plague, cannot be over-estimated.

The arduous and anxious labours of Dr. N. H. Chowksey, the medical gentleman in charge of the Arthur Road Hospital, during the prevalence of the plague, find some recognition, however slight, in view of the self-sacrificing spirit in which he discharged his duties, in his appointment as a Khan Bhhadur.

Rao Saheb Vasudeo Jagannath Kirtikar, who joined the service in December 1891 as Government Pleader in the High Court at Bombay, has been made a Rao Bahadur. He is a quiet, unostentatious gentleman, possessing a good knowledge of law and equity, and has gained the confidence of successive judges of the High Court. Mr. Bhaskerao B. Pitale, Vakil or Agent for Baroda, has also been made a Rao Bahadur.

Few plans to commemorate the Queen's Diamond Jublice are more commendable in their way, says the Lahore paper, than that adopted in the small village of Wahali, in the Jhelum district, by Sirdars Kartar Singh and Hari Singh. A short time ago these two Sikh gentlemen made an offer to the Jhelum District Board to guarantee for five years at least the pay of a Hospital Assistant if that body provided the balance of the funds necessary to open a charitable dispensary in these villages, and they furthermore provided a building, and placed Rs. 1,000 at the disposal of the Civil Surgeon to purchase medicines and surgical instruments. All they stipulated for was that the institution should be in working order by the 20th June. The Board readily fell in with the proposal ; and the locality, which is situated some twenty miles from the nearest existing dispensary, will soon have a hospital of its own, and have good reason to remember the completion of the great Queen's great Jubilee.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

ANOTHER DAY OF REJOICING.

NOTWITHSTANDING showers of rain which came down occasionally during the day and evening yesterday, the display of decorations and illuminations made by the citizens of Bombay must be pronounced to be highly creditable to their loyalty and their affectionate reverence for the Queen-Empress. The celebration of the Jubilee of the 60 years of the Queen-Empress, reign was continued yesterday in a more demonstrative style than on Monday, the 21st instant. In the early morning the citizens were reminded of the joyful occasion by the firing of sixty guns from the land Battery by a party of the Bombay Voluntaer Artillery under the personal orders of their popular Commandant. Unfortunate, and perhaps penitent, citizens, who had been deprived of their liberty for a period, were set free from the Bombay jails, and heartily joined in the general rejoicings. The Port Trust Bunders, which afford employment to hundreds of labourers, were closed during the day, which was observed as a close holiday both in the docks and at the bunders. The trustees had generously ordered the daily labourers regularly employed in the several departments of the Trust being given full pay for yesterday. At the instance of officers of H. M's Customs who had kindly raised the requisite fund, the children of the Indo-British Institution were provided with a Jubilee dinner, yesterday afternoon, on the school premises. An evening party was given in the Cathedral Boys' School for the benefit of the boys and girls of Cathedral schools, and the girls of the Frere-Fletcher School. The principal, teachers, and boys of the Gokuldas Tejpal High School commemorated the Jubilee by an "At Home" in the school buildings yesterday morning ; while the principal, professors, and students of the Elphinstone College celebrated the Jubilee by an "At Home" on the premises of the College last evening. The Deaf-Mutes in the Institute at Grant Road were not forgotten ; and a treat was considerately provided for them yesterday afternoon. The members and friends of the Arya Samaj held a special meeting at the Samaj Mandir last night, when prayers, hymns, and sermons were gone through in honour of the Diamond Jubilee. The Misses Kabrajee gave a concert of music in the Town Hall yesterday afternoon, when a large and fashionable audience attended. His Highness the Aga Khan generously provided a feast for theusands of Mahomedans, at Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub's bungalow, at Grant Road, at noon yesterday. Mosques, temples, and private houses in the Fort and in the Native town were illuminated in the evening. The offices and family house of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., in the Fort were decorated with flags and illuminated with tumbler lights. The art-photographic salon of Raja Deen Dayal and Sons in Hornby Road, which was specially decorated in truly artistic style, was illuminated last night with incandescent gas. The latest photograph of Her Majesty, which had been specially secured from their London Agents, was placed over the entrance, supported by pillars of gas moons on either side, and surmounted in the centre by an emblazoned Crown, and the letters V. I. at the sides of it, presenting a spectacle which was very much admired and enjoyed. Several thousands of visitors attended the salon, and were served with attar, pan sopari, and garlands of flowers as they left the premises. At 8 o'clock last evening a "conversazione" of Mahomedan gentlemen was held at the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road, in honour of the Jubilee.

The following is a copy of the congratulatory telegram despatched by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to H. M. the Queen-Empress :—"Bombay Chamber of Commerce are deeply sensible of all the benefits derived during her Majesty's long and glorious reign, and beg to offer heart-felt congratulations on this auspicious occasion."

FIRING OF AN IMPERIAL SALUTE.

Early yesterday morning an Imperial salute of 60 guns was fired by the Bombay Volunteer Artillery at the Land Saluting Battery. The two detachments of the Volunteer Corps, consisting of thirty-two rank-and-file, paraded in front of their Club at the Apollo Bunder, at 5-30 a.m., in full dress, under the command of Major Roughton, Commanding the Corps, assisted by Lieut. Peile, the Adjutant, and marched to the Land Saluting Battery. Exactly at 6 a.m. the Royal ensign was hoisted up at the Saluting Battery flagstaff, when an order was given by the Officer Commanding to fire the salute, which took nearly fifteen minutes, after which they marched back to the Club, where a halt was made and the men were dismissed. The Volunteer Corps had a hard time to fire the salute, as it was raining at the time. The premises of the Club were elegantly decorated with banners and flags.

DECORATIONS IN THE DOCKS AND THE HARBOUR.

Yesterday the Prince's and Victoria Docks were quite a gala appearance, the vessels lying in both the docks being dressed in a manner befitting the unique occasion with flags and bannerets. Her Majesty's turretship Magdala and the hulk Tenasserim, now in the Prince's Dock, were also decorated with flags, bannerets, and bunting of variegated hues. The flagstaffs of both the docks were hung out with flags and bunting. All the vessels in harbour also were decorated for the occasion. The turretship Abyssinia and the torpedo-catcher Assaye, now in the Government Wet Basin, had their Royal standard hoisted at their masts, and the Royal Indian Marine vessels in the docks hoisted blue ensigns to their masts. Her Majesty's steamer Cossack, which is in the stream, was prettily dressed with flags and bannerets waving from mast to mast and terminating at the fore and aft points. At 12 noon the Royal standard was hoisted and an Imperial salute of 60 guns was fired from the vessel. The Royal Indian Marine Dockyard and the Royal Bombay Yacht Club flagstaffs were gaily decorated. Her Majesty's Customs offices were tastefully decorated with union jacks and bannerets.

DIAMOND JUBILEE DANCE AT THE TOWN HALL.

A very successful merry-making function in commemoration of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Diamond Jubilee was the dance given by the officers of Her Majesty's Customs, which came off last evening at the Town Hall and which proved a huge success. At the appointed time the guests began to stream into the brilliantly, lit hall tastefully decorated with gay pinons and multicoloured bannerets. There was no lack of floral decorations. The Band of the Marine Battalion supplied the music, the rapturous strains of which combined with an excellent floor cotributed greatly to the enjoyment of the votaries of the light fantastic toe. The refreshments were supplied on an unstinted scale. The honorary secretary, Mr. E D. Sale, was indefatigable in his exertions in looking after the comforts of the guests. The company dispersed in the early hours of the morning, thoroughly satisfied with their enjoyments and extremely thankful to the organisers of the dance for having provided them with such excellent pastime.

PHILANTHROPIC MAHOMEDANS AND THE JUBILEE.

General rejoicings prevail in the Mahomedan community, who seem to vie with other communities in celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty in a befitting manner. Sirdar Bahadur Cassum Mitha, who did so much for the poor in the dire times of famine and plague, at the sacrifice of his own health and money, and who, as his numerous friends will be glad to hear, is now on a fair road towards recovery, has come forward with his usual liberality to help the poor and destitute of his as well as the other communities. The scene at Kolsa Mohalla, near the family residence of Sirdar Cassum Mitha, was one of bustle and excitement. The two sons of Sirdar Cassum Mitha were busy distributing alms to the poor people in the shape of money, clothes, grain, and food. A large number of people were fed at Kolsa Mohalla, while those whose religious scruples prevented them from taking the food were given either money, clothes or grain, and this form of charity was much appreciated by the poor recipients, who showered choicest blessings

upon their benefactor, whose princely liberality has made his name a household word among the natives.

Mr. Haji Oomer Jamal was also to the front as usual. At his Chuckla shop moneys were freely distributed to the poor. Some of whom, if found deserving, were supplied with clothings also. His premises at Byculla were brilliantly illuminated in the evening. He also fed numerous persons and made them presents of money and other necessaries of life.

H. H. the Aga Khan who has several times given proof of his sympathy towards the poor, also demonstrated his loyalty to Her Majesty's Government by feeding poor people at Muzzafferbad, the splendid mansion of Mr. Haji Cassam Joosub, which is generally used to hold feast and festivities on auspicious occasions, and presented a very lively scene, being decorated with flags banners, bunting, evergreens and festoons of flowers. In the evening the spacious bungalow and its garden ground, were beautifully illuminated. Chinese lanterns were suspended from trees and when lighted they presented a spectacular appearance from the Grant Road Bridge. From an early hour in the afternoon, the Mahomedans of various sects arrived, and after saying special prayers to the Almighty to give long life and eternal blessings to Her Majesty, they did justice to the dinner served out to them in oriental fashion. The charities of his Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan eclipsed the doings of all the other philanthropists. His Highness, prior to his departure to Simla, at the special invitation of H. E. the Viceroy as the State guest, had ordered his Mukhi, Mr. Cassum Moosa, to celebrate the Jubilee of her Majesty in a most suitable manner, and the Mukhi had made preparations on a grand scale. The Mahomedans of various sects were given a sumptuous dinner, and those who were either infirm or sick and unable to go out were supplied with food at their places. A number of needy persons were supplied with blankets, warm clothings, and money. To make his charities thoroughly catholic, his Highness had ordered his Mukhi not to forget Parsees, Hindus, Portuguese, and Eurasians. The Mukhi, accordingly, arranged to send money to different charitable institutions, and freely gave coins to those who asked for them. The people who benefited themselves by the charity of his Highness the Aga Khan numbered more than seventy thousands in Bombay. Similarly, the charities of his Highness were extended to Poona, Karachi, and other places in the Bombay Presidency. The arrangements for the distribution of charities were made in consultation with Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, through whose able assistance the desire of his Highness the Aga Khan was fulfilled with a measure of success quite unprecented. The hearts of the recipients of the help from the Aga Khan were filled with joy and they prayed to the Almighty for giving long life, vigour, and continuous prosperity to his Highness, who, though very young, has become so very popular among all classes of the European as well as the native community by reason of his noble deeds of head and heart.

THE SCENE AT MUZZAFRABAD.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The scene at Muzzafrabad, yesterday, was quite unique, almost the whole of the male Mahomedan population of Bombay turning out at the invitation of H. H. the Aga Khan to take part in the rejoicings to commemorate the completion of the sixty years of Her Majesty's reign on the throne of England. The bungalow was most tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated in the evening. Trimphal arches were erected in the compound, and the whole place was made to look as gay as decorations and illuminations could make it. The members of all the seventy-two Jamats were present to take part in the celebrations. It is no exaggeration to say that such a scene has never before been witnessed in Bombay in connection with any caste dinner. By 9 o'clock in the afternon, it was culculated that nearly seventy thousand people had participated in the dinner given by his Highness the Aga Khan; but as the day wore on, the numbers began to increase, large crowds of people coming in at every moment. The dinner was most sumptuous and had tolbs cooked the night previous. The arrangements were made by Mukhi Cassum Moosa, and Mr. Haji Oomer Jamal. There were about twelve hundred servers and waiters, including three hundred cooks. Of these, four hundred men (two hundred Memons and two hundred Juiais) were brought by Mr. Haji Oomer Jamal. Some idea of the dinner may be formed from the fact that the rice consumed was 12,500 lbs.; ghee 4,000 lbs.; sugar 3,000 lbs.; dhal 6,720 lbs., vegetables 5,600 lbs.; mutton 6,400 lbs.; 3,000 lbs. bread; ice 6,000 lbs; 1,600 tolas of saffron, etc. The firewood used as fuel amounted 50,000 lbs. The total cost of the dinner is estimated at Rs 25,000. The Mahomedans began to arrive by twelve o'clock and by one o'clock their number swelled to an enormous extent. There was hardly any space left in the bungalow or the palace by two o'clock, and after it was well high impossible to penetrate through the swarming crowds. On the Grant Road Bridge hundreds of people were waiting, seeking to gain admission. The police arrangements, however, were so admirable that no hitch occurred and everything passed off quietly. Amongst those present were Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur; Sirdar Cassum Haji Mitha; Messrs. Haji Oomer Jamal; Mir Aun Ali; Mukhi Cassum Mitha; Mr. Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel; Haji Usuf Haji Ismael; Haji Cassum Joosub; Nensee Pearoo Mahomed, etc.

In the evening, at eight o'clock, the members of the committee formed for the purpose of adopting a congratulatory address to Her Majesty were also entertained by his Highness, who is the president of the committee, Mr. Oomer Jamal in the course of a loyal speech dilated upon the beneficent rule of Her Majesty which was productive of great good to all. He was glad that they had all united that day to show their sincere loyalty to Her Majesty. It was their duty to be loyal to their Sovereign and they prayed to God that He would give her long life and strength to rule over her subjects. (Cheers).

Mr. Mir Aun Ali, in the course of an eloquent speech pointed out the great blessings they were enjoying under Her Majesty's benign rule. It was their pride and pleasure to be the subjects of such a just and merciful Queen, who had the welfare of her subjects at heart. (Cheers.) He then spoke of the earnest desire, evinced by H. E. Lord Sandhurst for their good in the time of famine and pestilence, and said that they were fortunate in having such an excellent representative of the Queen in the Bombay Presidency. (Cheers.) He extolled the Princely Charities of his Highness the Aga Khan, who was every inch a perfect nobleman. He then referred to the sacrifices which men like Mr. Oomer Jamal made during the time of plague and pestilence and also referred to his readiness to co-operate heartily in every loyal cause, and hoped that other Mahomedans would follow in his and Sirdar Cassam Mitha's footsteps. He wished long life and eternal bliss to the Queen Empress.

Three cheers for Her Majesty and Lord Sandhurst terminated the proceedings.

Last evening Mr. Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel sent an urgent message to his Highness Aga Saltan Muhamed Shah, who had proceeded to Simla at great personal inconvenience, thanking him for his princely liberality in connection with the dinner. The telegram was as follows:—Please accept most cordial thanks from the Mahomedan community of Bombay for feeding this day thousands of poor Mussalmans and others, and for kindly taking the trouble to go to Simla for presenting congratulatory address on its behalf.

"AT HOME" OF ELPHINSTONIANS.

Last evening, the principal and professors of the Elphinstone College gave an "At Home" to the past and present Elphinstonians. There was a grand gathering of the old as well as young Elphinstonians. The gathering was a large and representative one. Besides the principal, the professors, and the college staff, there were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tayabjee, Messrs. N. G. Chandavarkar, K. R. Cama, Shums-ul-Ulma, Dhavji Modi, the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, Messrs. Sorabji Kaikhoshro Patuck, Rustum B. Paymaster (pleader), Mrs. and Miss Peterson, Lieutenant and Mrs. Peel. Among the present lady-students were: Miss David, Miss Pattuck, and Miss Bannaji.

The college building and the hall were beautifully decorated with bunting and evergreens. Ample diversion was provided for the guests in the shape of exhibits, old coins, primitive implements, "X" rays (by Profs. Moos and Kapadia), and plague bacilli seen through a microscope. The guests having assembled in the hall the Principal, Mr. Hawthornthwaite, in proposing the toast of her Majesty, remarked that there was but one toast only, viz., that of her Majesty, which needed no comments, because it appealed straight to the hearts of all loyal subjects. In his very thoughtful and well arranged remarks he referred to the progress made by India in all directions during the last sixty years, and dilated at great length upon the progress made in matters educational. Comparing the state of the country in matters educational at the time when her Majesty ascended the throne, with the present state, he remarked that whereas formerly only one educational institution, viz., the good old Elphinstonian Institution existed, at the present time India has five universities, above a hundred and fifty colleges and about hundred and fifty thousand schools. Referring to the vast extent of her Majesty's dominions, he said that she is the ruler of four hundred millions of people, over whom she reigns so benignantly and so kindly that she is a veritable mother to her subjects. After referring to many other blessings which her rule has brought with it, he concluded his remarks with "May God bless her."

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, on behalf of the Elphinstonians, past and present responded to the loyal toast proposed by the Principal. He said that his right to represent the Elphinstonians was based on two facts, viz, that he had been an Elphinstonian these four decades and had intimate connection with the college for fourteen years both as a student and a professor. He observed that one great truth that histories of all countries and of all ages have taught to us is that law is permanent; power ephemeral. We are commemorating this great occasion with such ardent feelings of loyalty, because in the person of her Majesty we can see the typification of that great principle. The great and good work of the noblest and the best who have surrounded her Majesty's throne is due to a great extent to the personal influence of her Majesty herself. We had our Akbars and our Shivajees, but their good institutions died with them. The Indian mind could begin to think of permanent good rule only from the time of her Majetty's accession to the throne. In short her, long reing was a reign of law. He concluded with a hope that the Principal and the professors of the Elphinstone College would bring together all the Elphinstonians once every year, so that the teachers and the taught might come into closer contact with one another and thus it might to some extent bridge over the gulf that generally divided them.

Professor Muller, in a short but impressive speech, proposed the toast of the Elphinstone College, and said he need not impress upon the minds of those present how prominent and important a part Elphinstone College had played in the past. Referring to the high position to which many of the Elphinstonians have risen, he said that the first native member of Parliament was an Elphinstonian, all the native judges of High Court were also Elphinstonians, all but one of the elected members of the local Legislative Council were also Elphinstonians, and the native member of the Legislative Council representing Bombay was also an Elphinstonian. In fact, he said, that all the posts of position and importance both in the British Government and in the Native States have been monopolised by the Elphinstonian, and hoped that in future the Elphinstone College would maintain its prestige and keep up its position. He further said that he fully endorsed all that Justice Ranade said as to the necessity of such gatherings being annually held.

Mr. Chandavarkar, in a very neat little speech, said he would not be so boastful as to say that all the higher Government posts were held by Elphinstonians. He remarked that the Elphinstone College has a claim upon our respect, not because it has supplied high Government officials, but because it has supplied public men who have boldly and unflinchingly done their duty to their country and have cheerfully sacrified their time and have ungrudgingly volunteered their services for the advancement of their country. While acknowledging that the Elphinstonians may well be proud of their college, he reminded how great a responsibility lay upon their shoulders, and earnestly impressed upon his hearers to try and prove themselves worthy of the name of Elphinstonians.

After the speeches the guests adjourned to the adjoining gallery where ample refreshments were provided, to which justice was done.

The party broke up at nearly six o'clock. It was acknowledged by all that the gathering was a grand success.

GATHERING AT SIR MUNGALDAS' HOUSE.

In celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen-Empress of India, a grand mass gathering of Hindu ladies and gentlemen was held, yesterday afternoon, at Sir Mungaldas' House, Girgaum, under the auspices of Shri Gopadesha Maha Mandal. The gentlemen were accommodated in the spacious hall on the first floor of the mansion, while the ladies assembled on the ground-floor, where they sang verses specially composed for the occasion. Amongst those present were Pandit Gadodaiji, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Mungaldas Jamnadas, Vijbhoocandas Atmaram, Damodher Tapidas, Moolji B. Barbhaya, Gholabhoy Haridas, and Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale and others. Loyal speeches were delivered in Gujarati by several gentlemen present, and verses specially composed for the occasion were sung to the accompaniment of English and native musical instruments. A congratulatory address composed by the Pandit in Sanskrit, was then read and translated into Gujarat by the Pandit to the assembly. The address was adopted, and on the motion of Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, seconded by Rao Bahadur Pitale, it was resolved to send a telegraphic message to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, wishing her long life and prosperity. A library established in perpetuation of the memory of the late Mahomaho Padhya Rajaram Shastree Bodas, was declared open by Mr. Thribhovandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, on the ground-floor of the premises, and the proceedings terminated. The mansion and the gardens were decorated with ever-greens and flags, and illuminated with oil battees in the evening.

PRIVATE MUNIFICENCE.

In connection with the auspicious occasion of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee, Prince Samatsingji of Palitana closed his offices, on the 21st and 22nd instant, and subscribed the following sums:—To the Prince of Wales Hospital Fund, by telegram, through his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee Day, Rs. 1,000. To the Lottery for the Soldiers of the Garrison, through General Gatacre, Rs. 100. To the fund for feeding the poor at Kaikote, through Captain Carnegy, Rs. 50.

For prizes for the boys at Songad School, through Major Ashby Rs. 30. To the Wadhwan Civil Station Girls' School, through Major O'Donnell, for clothes and sweetmeats to be distributed during the Jubilee week, Rs. 20. To perpetuate Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, at the Rajkumar College at Rajkote, a portrait of Her Majesty has been offered. The Princess Samatsingji gave an "At Home" for Hindu ladies, of whom several were present. Sugar was distributed according to Indian Princes' custom, on celebrating of such an auspicious occasion. The bungalow at Cumballa Hill was illuminated, as also his Utara at Rajkote Civil Station.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS FROM THE LOCAL JAILS.

In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, as stated in the telegraphic columns of our yesterday's issue, 83 male prisoners were released, yesterday morning, from her Majesty's Common Prison, by Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, the Resident Superintendent of the Jail. There were in all eight female prisoners in the jail, and they were also released, making a total release of 94 prisoners from this jail. Out of the 83 male prisoners, 39 were released according to the ten per cent. calculation, there conduct in the jail having been satisfactory, and the rest for having already suffered a part of their sentences.

Thirty-nine prisoners including two Europeans and two Parsees were released from the Byculla Prison, otherwise known as the House of Correction, yesterday morning by Mr. Hall, the Superintendant of the Prison.

THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

Yesterday several processions of Hindus started from different temples with flags and banners, and with bands playing they went to the Queen's Statue, which they be decked with garlands of flowers after reciting certain prayers.

CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

Misses Kabraji gave a concert, yesterday afternoon, at the Town Hall, in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of her Most Gracious Majesty's reign. Unlike other previous concerts given by the same young ladies, the programme contained all the popular English music and not native. A large number of ladie's and gentlemen had attended, and the amateur singers, who assisted the Misses Kabraji and materially contributed towards the success of the concert, were heartily applauded by an appreciative audience.

ILLUMINATION BY MAHOMEDANS.

In accordance with the resolution passed at a public meeting of the Mahomedans, all the principal buildings belonging to the Islam community and the mosques were very artistically illuminated last night, in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee. The Anjuman-i-Islam building, which takes a high rank among the beautiful structures in Bombay, never before looked to such a great advantage as it did last night. The building, its rooms, beautiful domes, grounds, and railings round the compound were so tastefully decorated with lamps of multifarous colors as to lend it the appearance of a "Fairy Palace." At 8 p.m. a conversazione was held in its hall, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, the assembly breaking up at a late hour after taking refreshments.

THE ISLAM CLUB.

The premises of the Islam Club, at Chowpatty, were also very tastefully illuminated, and Mr. Amrudin Tayebji, hon. secretary, has left nothing undone so far as the Islam Club was concerned to work the occasion with due grandeur. A grand dinner, probably one of the largest ever given by any Mahomedan Club in Bombay, is arranged for to-night, at which the *elite* of the Mahomedan community have expressed their intention to be present.

OTHER ILLUMINATIONS.

In various parts of the town signs of loyalty were seen displayed in one shape or another. At Nagdevi Street, near the house of Sirdar Cassum Haji Mitha, Khan Bahadur, arches were erected, and illuminations extending to the end of the street were made with taste. Similar illuminations were noticed at Khadak and Kolsa Mohalla, while private houses and shops were also illuminated.

Some of the European and Native establishments in the Fort and other parts of the town had also contributed towards the illuminations, and arches and pillars with colored lamps or *bulbs* were seen in front of their gates. Raja Deen Dayal and Sons had put up an excellent show.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Native theatres and other places of amusement were opened during the day, and the, pleasant weather, which continued the whole day was taken full advantage of, and people passed their time in merriment and gaiety. Some schools, clubs, and similar institutions formed processions and marched with brass band, and native music to the Queen's statue and showered flowers on the representation in marble of the Queen-Empress.

ILLUMINATIONS IN MAHOMEDAN QUARTERS.

Some of the Mahomedan streets were illuminated last night. The Memon school for girls, which was established by Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismael and his brother, and bears the name of Mr. Haji Mahomed Haji Ismael was brilliantly lighted and beautifully decorated.

This school was established in January 1882 and removed to the new building in April 1885. It was visited by Lady Reay in 1885. This is the only girls' school of its kind, and it has now 196 students on its roll. The school was closed on Monday and Tuesday.

The shops in the Khoja Mohalla and the Chuckla streets were also illuminated last evening. Several mosques were also lighted.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL CLUB.

The members of the above club held a social gathering in their rooms, opposite the Churni Road station, in honour of her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, last evening. The grounds were tastefully decorated and profusely illuminated with Chinese lanterns. The spacious hall where the gathering was held was decorated with flags and bunting and brilliantly illuminated. Members began to arrive at 4-30 p.m., and were most cordially received at the gate and conducted into the hall by the two genial secretaries. At 5 p.m. the hall was crowded to excess, such was the warmth with which the club was actuated to celebrate her Majesty the Queen-Empress' Diamond Jubilee. Songs were sung to the accompaniment of music, embracing on the one hand sentiments of thanksgiving to the Almighty for allowing our beloved Queen-Empress to rule over all her subjects for such a length of time, and, on the other hand, prayers for her future long life and happy reign. Flowers and pan supari were distributed after the assembly had partaken of light repast, and the National Anthem was sung, the whole assemblage standing. After enjoying a very cool and pleasant evening the party broke up, giving three cheers, which were lustily given for her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India. Native music was played in the club premises throughout the evening, and greatly enlivened the proceedings in the hall.

THE CELEBRATIONS AT POONA.

(BY LETTER AND TELEGRAM.)

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, JUNE 22.

The long expected Day of Commemoration has come at last, and the Deccan capital is observing it in a manner well befitting the town where Government has its headquarters for a longer period than at either of its other resorts and where so many military and civilian officers and other servants of the Crown reside. But it is not alone those who wear the Queen's uniform who are entering into the spirit of the day's observances. Private citizens, whether rich or poor, high or low, are celebrating the occasion with the utmost heartiness. I informed you yesterday of the widespread extent to which residents illuminated their dwellings, and the streets last night, and by day light the town is by no means lacking in loyal display. Flags and other tokens of rejoicing are to be seen streaming from the windows of the humble cottager as well as from the gardens and gateways of the villa resident. Both in cantonment and municipal limits decorations provided for by public subscription are testifying to the gladness which fills the hearts of men on this auspicous day. It is to be regretted that the Military display without which no offical celebration seems quite complete in Poona has been wanting to-day. However this omission is beyond the control of the local authorities since it is due to the order from Simla proscribing parades of troops owing to the unsuitableness of the season. So far as Poona is concerned this order cannot be regarded as necessary since the air in the early morning is sufficiently cool and bracing to admit of a parade without risk of injury to the health of the men. However the proscription is one to which there are no exceptions and so Poona has to remain on the same footing in this respect as other stations. The only military function was the salute of 60 guns fired by the Royal Artillery at Kirkee in the dull gray-light of daybreak.

Unfortunately the day has up to the time of writing, 1 p.m., been the reverse of favourable so far as the weather is concerned. Heavy clouds gathered up during the night from the west, and at day-break it was raining steadily. Since then there had been a quiet but constant down fall, and although the sky, now looks a little brighter the rain is likely to militate against the success of the afternoon's proceedings.

DISCHARGE OF MILITARY PRISONERS.

In accordance with the orders received from the Army Head-quarters, a number of British and Native soldiers, undergoing periods of confinement for small offences, were discharged from prison this morning. In the exercise of the powers reserved for the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, General Nairne has directed the discharge of six native prisoners whose offences were of a serious nature, too serious in fact to admit of the reinstatement of the men in the ranks.

STATION AND SECTIONAL CELEBRATIONS.

Decorations do not feed the hungry, and it is therefore well that the Queen's Diamond Jubilee is being observed in a form better calculated to rejoice the poor than that of merely making the streets gay with flags and bunting. The masses of Poona cannot be said to be feeling the pinch of want, as is still the case with many of their caste fellows in the districts, but there can be no doubt that the high price of provisions in this famine year has told upon them, and has frequently led to some curtailment of the daily dole of food to the family. Under these circumstances the Jubilee committees of both the city and cantonment have been well advised in apportioning the greater part of the fund raised in feeding the poor, the halt, the maimed, and the blind. Yesterday dhal and ladoos were distributed amongst the needy of the city and suburbs by the Municipal Committee. The recipients numbered 3,000, and the almoners did their work on the old mandal ground near the Shanwarwada. Within cantonment limits the poor people are receiving a substantial meal to-day, sweet-meats are being distributed to the children, and people who have lost clothing in the course of the work of plague supression are having better garments given to them to make up the loss. The poor of the city and suburbs are being served with a good meal to-day by Mr. Shrimant Kalojee Naik. The Mahomedans are receiving special attention from the wealthy of their community, and in all directions the poor are being fed and feted to an extent that has not been equalled in living memory. At Kirkee also entertainments to the poor are being given. In this connection mention should be made of the kindness of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel McConaghy, Physician of the Sassoon Hospital, and his staff, in raising a subscription among themselves in order to provide a treat to-day for the sick and the suffering in their charge. The funds raised are sufficient to give the inmates a dinner which, while better than the ordinary dietary, will not be beyond the digestive capabilities of many of the patients. This dinner to the European inmates at 1 o'clock has been preceded by a distribution of sweetmeats to the native patients.

Thanksgiving prayers were offered last evening at the Kadmi Fire-temple of the Parsees in connection with the 60 years' reign. After the high priest, Mr. Cursetjee Dossabhai Bhappujee, had conducted the jastan memory, he delivered an address pointing out the duty of the Parsees to be loyally devoted to the Crown and the incentives that existed for them to be so. The National Anthem was sung and three hearty cheers were given for the Queen-Empress. Later on the Parsees of the station held a dinner in commemoration of the Jubilee. Sirdar K. B. Dorabjee Pudamjee, Chairman of the Municipality, proposed the health of the Queen-Empress, and the toast met with a very cordial reception.

The demand for conveyances for the various functions of the day is so great that it cannot be met by the owners of gharris for hire, consequently very high prices are demanded, and it is said that as much as twenty rupees is being paid in some cases for carriages for the journey to Ghanesh Khind to-night. The hotels are crowded, many Bombay residents having come up here for the Jubilee celebrations.

THE LEVEE.

The first official function of the day was the levee held at the Council Hall at half-past four. It was attended by almost every resident of Poona entitled to the same as well as by a number of residents of Bombay and of other places who are here for the Jubilee. The bright and imposing scene was witnessed by a number of ladies seated in the gallery. A guard-of-honour of the Royal Irish Rifles consisting of 100 rank-and-file was drawn up near the entrance and saluted his Excellency the Governor on arrival. The Band of the 14th Bombay Infantry played selections of music during the function.

Fortunately, although threatening, the weather did not interfere with either the levee or State Service. The Governor arrived at 4-30. The presentations were more numerous than usual, lasting half-an-hour. The number of ladies in the gallery was also larger than usual.

THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

No sooner was the Levee over than the gentlemen present found their carriages as quickly as the crush of conveyances permitted and drove to St Mary's Church for the State Thanksgiving service. The front part of the church was reserved for foreign consuls, military and civilian officers who had been requested to attend; as well as for others present at the levee. The lower part of the church and gallery were open to the public and were very quickly filled upon the doors being opened at 5 o'clock, half-an-hour before the commencement of the service.

The service at St. Mary's commenced at 5-30, and was attended by Lord and Lady Sandhurst, General Nairne, Sir Charles Farran, Judge, High Court, Naval and Military Officers, Foreign Consuls, Government Officials, and many ladies of their families. There was a large congregation, but the Church was not full. The orchestra was composed of the Band of the Durham Light Infantry. The choir was reinforced by the boys and girls of St. Mary's School in the gallery. The service was conducted by the Bishop, surpliced clergymen being present, including Revds. Horne, Gothard, Sellar, Dickens, Whiteside, Hayward and Tovey. The special form of prayer used on Sunday was repeated. The service was fully choral. The Rev. Horne, Chaplain, St. Mary's, read the 1st Lesson, and the Revd. Gothard the Second. "Now thank we all our God," was sung during the service. At the conclusion, "Ruler of Heaven, Lord of Earth," was heartily rendered to the tune of Old Hundredth, followed by the National Anthem. The Bishop, Pastoral Staff in hand, pronounced the benediction, the choir rendering Stainer's Sevenfold Amen. Mr. Macnee, the Organist, is to be congratulated on the sweetness of the musical part of the service, which lasted three-quarters of an hour.

THE STATE BANQUET.

When H. E. Lord Elgin visited Poona in November 1895 a number of heads of Departments, Secretaries to Government, Military officers and others were invited to meet the Viceroy to dinner at Ganesh Khind. The function was a brilliant one, but it has been far eclipsed by the State banquet given under the hospitable roof of the Governor this evening. Rather more than a hundred invitations were issued and were accepted in some instances where absence was unavoidable. The list was carefully drawn up so as to include representatives of all branches of the public service from the Lieutenant-General commanding the forces, the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, the Bishop of Bombay and the members of Council down to Departmental chiefs and secretaries, and the list also included additioned members of the Legislative Council and foreign Consul-Generals and Consuls. H. E. Lady Sandhurst and Mrs. Nairne were the only ladies present. Subjoined is a list of the guests entertained by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst.

H. E. Lieut.-General Nairne, C. B., Commanding the Forces Bombay, and Mrs. Nairne, Major Mercer, Assistant Military Secretary to H. E., and Capt. Dimsdale, Aid-de-Camp.
The Hon. Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice.
The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay.
The Hon. J. Nugent, C.S.I., Member of Council.
The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant, K.C.I.E., Member of Council.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.
The Hon. Mr. Basil Lang, additional member of the Legislative Council.
The Hon. Mr. Shutleworth, additional member of the Legislative Council.
The Hon. Mr. Spence, additional member of the Legislative Council.
The Hon. Mr. T. B. Kirkham, additional member of the Legislative Council.
The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., additional member of the Legislative Council.
The Hon. Mr. Abdulla Dharamsi, additional member of the Legislative Council.
The Hon. Mr. Crowe, additional member of the Legislative Council.
The Hon. Mr. J. Monteath, C.I.E., additional member of the Legislative Council.
The Hon. Mr. H. M. Thompson, additional member of the Legislative Council.
The Hon. Mr. A. Abercrombie, additional member of the Legislative Council.
Major-General Duncan G. O. Commanding Poona District.
Surg.-Major-General Churchill, P. M. O., Bombay Command.
Surgeon-Major General Cook, Surg-General with the Government of Bombay.
Brigadier-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, P. M. O., Poona.
Sir J. M. Campbell, I.C.S., K.C.I.E., Commissioner of Customs.
Lieutenant-Colonel Selby, R.E., Secretary to Government, Railway Department.
Mr. Ridgeway, I.C.S., C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Political Department.
Mr. Atkins, Secretary to Government, General Department.
Brigadier-General Carters, D.A.G., Bombay Command.
Lieutenant-Colonel Proudfoot, A.A.G., Bombay Command.
Brigadier-General Spragge, Colonel on the Staff, R.A.
Mr. Remy, Consul-General for Austro-Hungary.
Colonel Greenstreet, R.E., Chief Engineer, Military Works.
Colonel Burlton-Bennett, Commissary-General.
Colonel Fletcher, Inspector-General of Ordnance.
Colonel Prideaux, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.
Mr. H. Giles, Director of Public Instruction.
Mr. H. Kennedy, Inspector General of Police.
Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Survey Commissioner.
Mr. Moriarty, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
Mr. Lamb, I.C.S., Collector of Poona.
Lieutenant-Colonel Fordyce, Officiating Controller of Military Accounts.
Lieutenant-Colonel Newnham Smith, Cantonment Magistrate.
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel M'Conaghy, Civil Surgeon Poona and Superintendent Lunatic Asylum.
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Clarkson, Sanitary Commissioner.
Lieutenant-Colonel Whitty, Commanding Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, Commanding 2nd Bombay Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lyster, Commanding 14th Bombay Infantry.
Major Walter, Commanding 19th Bombay Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Reilly, Commanding Bombay Pioneers.
Lieutenant-Colonel Monteath, Commanding 2nd Bombay Lancers.
Lieutenant-Colonel Penton, Officiating Quarter-Master General.
Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, Inspecting Veterinary Officer.
Mr. Symonds, Post-Master-General.
The Very Reverend Bishop Linden, S. J.
Reverend T. H. Greig, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland.
Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
Mr. Joyner, Superintendent Engineer Central Division.
Sir George Cotton, Chairman, Bombay Municipality and Sheriff of Bombay.
Khan Bahadur Dorabji Pudamji, Chairman, Poona Municipality.
Mr. Plunkett, C.I.E., City Magistrate, Poona.
Mr. Pilinski Consul for France.
Herr MaxBeerman Consul for Germany.
Senhor Massani, Consul for Italy.
Major Comfort, Consul for United States.
The Hon. Mr. H. E. M. James, Secretary, Famine Relief Committee.
Commander Warden, R.I.M., Marine Survey of India.
Major-General Caldecott, C.B.
General Goodfellow.
Major O'Sullivan, A. A. G. Poona District.
Major Scott, D. A. A. G. Military Education, Madras and Bombay.
Mr. Rand, I.C.S., Chairman, Poona Plague Committee.
Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Salaman, Yerowda Gaol.
Mr. Leslie Crawford.
Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.
Mr. C. W. Freeza, Consul for the Netherlands and Acting Consul-General for Belgium.
Rev. P. B. Horne, Chaplain of Poona.
Professor Selby, Principal, Deccan College.
Kaji Shahuddin, C.I.E.
Dr. L. P. De Rosario, Acting Consul for Portugal.
Mr. Cowasjee Rustomjee, Acting Consul for Persia.
Major Trescott, D. A. A. G., Poona.
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Edge, Senior Medical Officer, Poona.
Mr. Batchelor, I. C. S., Under Secretary, Judicial Department.
Mr. A. Davidson, Executive Engineer, Poona.
Mr. G. H. Fawcett, Under Secretary, General Department.
Mr. Grattan Geary, Editor *Bombay Gazette*.
Mr. T. J. Bennett, Editor *Times of India*.
Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangier.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE STAFF.

Major R. Owen, Military Secretary.
Mr. J. J. Heaton, I. C. S., Private Secretary.
Surgeon-Captain Jamieson, Medical Officer.
Captain the Hon'ble H. G. Heneage, A.-D.-C.
Captain Barkley-Levett, A.-D.-C.
Captain Crawford, A.-D.-C.
Captain J. G. Greig, A.-D.-C.

The following is a list of the gentlemen invited to be present who were unable to attend:—

The Honourable Mr. Justice Parsons.
The Honourable Mr. Justice Tyabjee.
Brigadier-General W. H. Gatacre, Commanding Bombay District.
Mr. Massoti, Consul General for Belgium.
Senhor Tavaraes, Consul General for Portugal.
Kadri Bey, Consul General for Turkey.
Captain Fleet, R. N., Senior Naval Officer.
Rear-Admiral Sir J. Hext, Director of Indian Marine.
Mr. P. C. H. Snow, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.
Lieutenant-Colonel Eager, Commanding Royal Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant-Colonel Whiting, Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.
Major Shute, Commanding Sappers and Miners.
Lieutenant-Colonel Flotham, Royal Artillery.
Mr. H. M. Filgate, Inspector General of Prisons.
Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. T. C. E., Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust.
Mr. Otto Schiller, Vice Consul for Chili.
Mr. J. Wright, Consul for Denmark.
Mr. K. Yamada, Consul for Japan.
Mr. F. W. Cuffe, Consul for Norway and Sweden.
Mr. Forbes, Consul for Siam.
Major Hill, Inspector General of Gymnasiums Madras and Bombay.
Mr. E. Lawrence, Accountant General.

The dinner took place in the dining hall, his Excellency the Governor and Lady Sandhurst with Lieutenant-General and Lady Nairne were at the head of the table, the two sides of which reached right through the spacious hall. The banquet, which commenced at eight o'clock, fully sustained the reputation of Government House for hospitality and of Mr. Cox, the steward, for good management.

THE RECEPTION.

After the State banquet came the full dress reception, which was arranged for 9-45 p.m. No invitations were issued for this function beyond the official intimation that Civil, Naval, and Military Officers having the entree to the levee, are entitled with the ladies of their families to attend the reception. The function was rendered the more interesting by the large bonfires, which had been arranged for by the Hon. Mr. Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, and which lit up with a lurid glare the hills in the vicinity of Ghanesh Khind. The Chatresingh hill was the scene of a display of fireworks, watched with keen interest by the assembled guests. Government House was illuminated with coloured China lanterns, and large croset lights, which lent to the proceedings a brilliance, unusual even for so bright a function as the annual reception at Ghanesh Khind. The guests after being presented to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst, walked about the State rooms, partook of refreshments at the large buffet in the dining room, or enjoyed the cool evening air out of doors.

FESTIVITIES AT JUNAGADH.

In commemoration of the sixtieth year of the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress his Highness the Nawab Saheb held a grand durbar in the palace, this morning, at 8-30. The durbar room and the adjoining buildings were decorated with flags, and the road from and to the buildings of the laboratory was lined with bannerets and buntings. Lieutenant Pottinger, the Assistant Political Agent in charge, Sorath and Prant, was, as the representative of the British Government, invited to preside. Lieutenant Pottinger arriving at the proper time was conveyed to his seat by his Highness the Nawab Saheb. Among others then present were Colonel Sealy, the Junagadh Alienation Settlement Officer, and Mrs. Sealy, Vazier Saheb Bahauddin Bhai, C.I.E., Sardar Rao Bahadur Behechardass Vehridas; the Diwan Saheb, Mr. Purshottamrai Sunderji Zala, Naib Diwan Saheb; the State's Principal Amirs and officers; the office establishment of the Assistant Political Agent, and a large number of the leading citizens of the place.

The proceedings were commenced by the Diwan Saheb's reading in English an address on behalf of his Highness the Nawab Saheb, in which his Highness expressed the great pleasure it gave him to have the unique opportunity to celebrate the present most auspicious occasion with be fitting grandeur. He requested Lieutenant Pottinger to convey through the proper channel his heartiest congratulations, to Her Majesty on this unparalleled event in the history of the world, and after recounting some of the numerous blessings which the princes and people of India had derived during the memorable reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty The Dewan Saheb further said that in addition to the statue of Her Majesty which the princes of Kathiawad had determined to erect at Rajkot in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee, he had with a view to show his deep sense of loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty and was thankful to God. He had issued orders to feed about 2,000 of the poor and destitute, to write off outstandings against poor ryots to the extent of about two lakhs of koris, to release fifteen prisoners and to reduce the sentences of five more. As a permanent mark of this most memorable event, he said his Highness had also arranged to open at a cost of over rupees twenty thousand a chemical and bacteriological laboratory to be styled the Diamond Jubilee Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory, the importance and utility of which as a safeguard to the public health could not be overestimated. The address concluded with prayer to the Almighty to bestow its choicest blessings on Her Majesty and the Royal family and continued peace and prosperity to the country under Pax Britanica.

A Guzarati translation of this having been thereafter read by Rao Saheb Gulabdas Laldas, Member of the Hoozur Council, Lieutenant Pottinger said in reply that it was with deep feelings of pride that he was present at the Durbar and that he esteemed it a great honor to be one link in the chain through which his

Ahmedabad Beni-Israel community offered the special prayer of Thanksgivings composed by Dr. Adler, Chief Rabbi of the Jews of London, copies of which were kindly reprinted by Mr. David Solomon Pezaskar, Treasurer and Trustee of the New Jewish Synagogue at Bombay, and sent here. The Thanksgivings prayer was offered during the afternoon prayer, when blessings were also offered to Her Majesty and the Royal family. The members of the community, both males and females, mustered strong on the auspicious occasion, and vied with each other in paying their homage to our mother-Queen in commemoration of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of her august and benign reign. A Marathi translation of the prayer was rendered by Mr. Joseph Benjamin Bamnolkar from the English version and read out to the community, after which he delivered a sermon upon Levitiens, chapter 25, verse 11, when he recounted the many blessings received by the people in India during Her Majesty's beneficent rule of sixty years, and alluded specially to the progress made by the Bene-Israel community in education and socialcondition, and the encouragement its members in the Army had till now received, after which he referred to the domestic virtues of Her Gracious Majesty, among which may be mentioned her kindness, benevolence, simplicity, devotion to duty, punctuality, charity, care of her children and the people, her sympathy with the Indian women, which had been chiefly instrumental in founding hospitals for women, and last, but not least, her deep devotion to her religion and to Almighty God, virtues which the preacher exhorted the audience to emulate. Three cheers were then given for Her Victorious Majesty. After the completion of the prayer God save the Queen was sung in Hebrew by the minister, in English by a student, and in Marathi by the girls, the whole community standing at the time. Then followed the singing of Gujarati songs (composed for the occasion) by the boys, who also sang other songs suited to the occasion. After this prizes of books, among which was "the life of Queen Victoria," and sweetmeats were distributed to all the boys and girls of the community und r the presidency of Dr. Joseph Solomon Dandekar. The distribution was followed by the usual evening prayer, when the prayer hall was specially illuminated for the auspicious occasion. After the prayer was over the members of the community went to the house of Dr. Solomon Abraham Erulkar, M.B. (Durham), where they sat to a sumptuous dinner, when the first toast of the health of our Gracious Queen Victoria was proposed in the right loyal manner by Dr Joseph Solomon Dandekar. Then followed Dr Solomon Abraham Erulkar, M. B., who duly proposed the toast of H. E. the Viceroy, H. E. the Governor of Bombay, and all the British Officers of the Crown and r them, after which the health of the community was proposed in a felicitous speech by Mr. Isaac Abraham Talegaonkar, L. T. M. After the dinner was over Mr. Joseph Benjamin Bamnalkar proposed three cheers for Her Majesty, which were heartily responded to by the whole community. Thus the Bene-Israel community here celebrated yesterday the Diamond Jubilee of our August Sovereign to show its gratefulness and loyalty for the many blessings it has received during Her Gracious Majesty's most benignant rule of sixty years, and which was unparalleled for its administration of justice, Monday and Tuesday the members of the community observed as days of festivities and rejoicings and illuminated their houses in honour of the auspicious occasion.

BROACH.

The celebration, writes a correspondent, is as warm ascan be expected. On Sunday evening public prayers were offered up by the different communities in their respective places of worship. The Parsees met in their Agiarf and the Mahomedans at Idgah for the purpose, while and the Hindus met in the Dasha Sad Vadi. Of those present there were Desaiji Vhurprasad Kalianroyji, the Thakor Saheb off Jahore, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E., Rao Saheb Chandulal M, and Durgeshwar N, other Government Hindu officers, vakeels, shethias etc. Before the assembly Kani Man Mohandas and T. Madhanlal sang pieces of poetry of their own composition which were really admirable. Then the Hindus formed themselves into a procession and went up to the temple of Shri Vithalnathji, where also many Hindus, especially Brahmanistrins, had gathered for prayers. The procession dispersed after these folks led by the young Desaiji had returned their thanksgiving to the Almighty with enthusiasm and heart-felt gratitude for this blessing. On Tuesday morning there was a large gathering in the High School Building and premises for the distribution of sweetmeats to school boys and girls. The gathering was presided over by Mr. Candy, the Collector. Nearly 3,000 children had gathered there. There were several recitations befitting the occasion. The Collector distributed sweetmeats, and in his speech expressed his great satisfaction at the recitations and at the poetic composition of Kani Madhavlal which he had composed and recited on the spot. This night the Collector gives an entertainment to Desai Vishnuprasad, Rao Bahadur Chunilal and other leading members of the town, at his bungalows. On Tuesday Desai Vishnuprasad received the Collector at his residence as the representative of Her Majesty.

Another correspondent writes :—The Diamond Jubilee rejoicings commenced here on the 7th instant, when the Jubilee address of this district was carried before the Collector with an imposing procession. To-day all the communities offered their thank-giving to the Almighty God in their different places of worship. In the English Church the service was read by the Collector, Mr. R.E. Candy. The whole of the small European community of this station and a few Native Christians attended. After prayers for the Queen-Empress, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Royal family, Mr. Candy read a sermon, specially prepared for the occasion by the Bishop of Bombay. The Mussalmans of all sects joined together, formed themselves into a procession, and proceeded to the Idgah to offer prayers for Her Majesty, carrying with them banners, Punjas and music band. The procession had all the appearance of a Mussalman holiday. Dancing, singing and feats of manual skill with the sword and other weapons were performed with great zest. The boys of the Urdu School marched in regular order, singing songs in commemoration of the Jubilee, and gave loud cheers, every now and then, in honour of Her Majesty. Similarly the Hindus of all castes assembled another procession, which was equally grand. It was accompanied by banners of various devices, trumpets, music, and native tomtoms. Before it moved on two local poets recited poems in sonorous tones, recounting the blessings of Her Majesty's rule. There were several companies of singers of "Pohajans" or hymns. These companies formed themselves into circles and moved round dancing and beating cymbals and singing songs and garbis. The whole procession proceeded for prayer to the Narmada River, the mere sight of which is said to be sufficient to purify a sinner. Thousands of inhabitants joined both the processions and freely enjoyed themselves in various ways. When both the processions met near Rao Bahadur Chunilal's Court, the whole assemblage presented such an impressive spectacle that it is said that such a sight was never witnessed before in Broach. Kirtans were also performed in well-lighted Hindu Mandirs. The Parsis also performed a Jusan ceremony in their fire-temple where the members of that community mustered strong to offer their prayers. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Mr. Dhanjisha Dadabhoy rose, and in an eloquent speech praised Her Majesty's rule, under which all communities lived in harmony and peace; described the benefits derived by Her Majesty's subjects in general and the Parsis in particular, and ended by wishing long life and prosperity to Her Majesty and the Royal Family and everlasting durability to the British Raj.

DADAR.

The entertainment of the Dadar Victoria Social Club in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen cameoff on Saturday evening. A goodly number of the members was present on the occasion. In proposing the toast of the evening the president of the club in a short pithy speech briefly reviewed the great and glorious reign of Her Majesty the Queen. Though speech-making was not on the boards, yet Mr. J. G. D'Souza craved permission to speak a few words on the occasion. He said that fifty years ago when Queen Victoria ascended the throne of England the people were behind-hand in many respects, education, agriculture, commerce, etc., but at the present moment England has made such gigantic strides in commerce, art, and learning that it would need him volumes to recite their history here. Now here, perhaps, he said, was the influence of Her Majesty's reign more felt than here in India. Sixty years ago, added he, we had no railways, no roads, no schools and no colleges. But at the present moment, he said, that India possessed so many railways, colleges, schools, and other works of usefulness that it would be sufficient for him to say that India to-day is no mushroom country of yesterday and she knows it. The toast of Her Majesty the Queen having been drunk, the members chanting "God save the Queen," in the meanwhile. The toast of the Prince of Wales and the other members of the Royal Household was also proposed and drunk most enthusiastically. After partaking of some refreshments, the party dispersed.

DHARAMPUR.

The following was the Dharampur programe :—

21st June.—The Durbar with all the towns-people will attend the temples of Shri Radha Krishna and Ramjee at a. m. to offer their prayers while the Mahomedans will go to their mosque and offer their prayers for this auspicious occasion. All the people will hold festivities outside the town. Corn and clothes as also food will be distributed amongst the poor.

22nd June.—A special darbar will be held at 8 o'clock in the morning. The Kharita sent by the Agent will be received and accepted with due ceremonies. A congratulatory address will be read in honor of H. I. M. the Queen Empress. A Photo of H. I. M. the Queen Empress will be placed on a raised throne and will be worshipped and decorated with garlands and flowers. Remissions in land revenue will be granted to the poor cultivators. A Royal Salute of 101 guns will be fired in honor of the occasion. The parade of the Police constables as well as of the sowars of the Rissala and the Bodyguards will be taken and review will be held. The singing girls will then dance and play. At the close pan, guiab, attar and sweetmeats will be distributed and the Durbar will be dissolved. The Maharaja Saheb with the State Officials and other gentlemen of the town will then go and lay the foundation stone of the *Diamond Jubilee Tower* Several prisoners will be released from the Jail in Honour of the Jubilee. A big procession will be held at 5 p. m. when a Photo of H. I. M. will be put in a palanquin and taken with great pomp and ceremony to the Public Garden and will be placed in the Bungalow there. In commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee photos of big size of H. I. M. the Queen Empress will be placed in the Dispensary, Boys and Girls Schools as well as in all other public offices. An Evening Party will be given in the Public Garden at 8 p. m. when the Bungalow will be decorated with lights and flags. Prizes of Books &c will be given to the boys while sarees, brocade and books will be distributed to the girls. The boys and girls will recite the National Anthem and other poems specially prepared for the occasion. At its close sweetmeats will be distributed to them. A resolution will then be passed for sending one boy and one girl to the training Colleges for study. In the mofusil schools also the Boys will be given books and clothes. Elephant performances will then take place. A rude dance of the Kaliparaj people will be held and at its close they will be given sweetmeats, &c. The singing girls will sing and dance and fire works will then be let off. When the sports are over the towns-people will go and take refreshments and the whole gathering will then return to their homes amongst loud cheers of Hurrah, Hurrah.

PASTORAL LETTER.

"F. X. Alvares, Julius I, by the grace of God and confirmation of the Apostolic See of Antioch, Archbishop of the Indspendent Catholic Church of Ceylon and India "has circulated the following Pastoral :—To the Priests and Christians under our jurisdiction, health, peace and benediction through Jesus Christ Our Lord, Beloved Children :—On the 22nd day of this month of June, as you all know, Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria will have reigned for sixty years over the greatest empire in the world — an empire upon which the sun never sets. No other sovereign has ever ruled over peoples of so many different races and creeds as Her Majesty the Queen-Empress; and she has bestowed upon them that most precious prerogative of all, viz: religious tolerance and freedom of conscience for which England has sacrificed the blood of so many of her brave and worthy sons. Religious liberty and impartial justice have, indeed, been the mainstay of the long, glorious and unique reign of Her Majesty the Queen; and she is therefore justly respected, admired and loved by those who, like ourselves, have the privilege of being her subjects. Not only as an exemplary queen but as a sublime woman in every other respect, Her Majesty's name is hallowed by the loving homags of the good and the true in every land. Indeed, no history of the XIX century, worthy of the name, can or will ever be written, in which the Victoria epoch is not traced in letters of gold. Peace and prosperity, almost without interruption, have characterised the sixty years of Her Majesty's sway. Since the girl-Queen came to the throne, the British Empire has grown immensely and its subjects everywhere received the blessings of education and religious freedom. And when famine pestilence, or other calamities have visited any part of her Empire, Her Majesty has been always foremost with the tender sympathies of her heart for the bruised children of misfortune. Her Majesty has herself been tried with suffering by the loving hand of God, when she has had to part for ever with her beloved Consort and others dear to her; but her Majesty has borne her afflictions with true christian fortitude. From the British throne, these sixty years, there has shone forth to the world a bright example of the ennobling affection of a christian wife, the true devotion of a loving mother, and the unswerving fortitude of a good sovereign. The "diamond" jubilee of so respected and beloved a Queen cannot be a matter of indifference to us who have enjoyed so many blessings under her gracious rule. We have, therefore, with the advice of the Elders of our mission, resolved to solemnize in a befitting manner the auspicious sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty's reign. On Sunday, the 20th June, there will be High Mass in our Cathedral in Colombo and solemn *Te Deum* and singing of the National Anthem at 9 a. m.; and illumination of the church in the evening. We recommend that solemn public prayers for the life and prosperity of our beloved Queen be offered in all churches of our jurisdiction on the 20th inst. viz. in the districts of Mannar, Manfotte, and Vanny; Southern India, and Calliampur, South Canara. We likewise recommend that all our christians do take part in the public rejoicings in honour of HerMajesty and decorate and illuminate their private dwellings to the best of their abilities. Given at the Church of Our Lady of Good Death, Colombo, 13th June 1897.

†, JULIUS, Archbishop.

FURTHER ANECDOTES OF THE QUEEN.

THE QUEEN'S LOVERS.

Lord Melbourne soon after the eventful twentieth of June had to perform a very delicate and difficult task. Approaching the Queen with some trepidation, it was his duty to ask Her Majesty a particularly awkward question, namely, if there was any individual of his own sex for whom the young Queen entertained a preference beyond that she felt for any other man.

Queen Victoria was at first a little startled and confused, blushed, and shyly looking down, after a pause, asked, in her turn, if his lordship wanted the information as a matter of State policy.

His lordship replied that under no other circumstances would he have presumed to put such a question.

"In that case," said the little Victoria very gravely, although I fancy she must have had some difficulty in saying this without at least a smile, "there is one person for whom I entertain a very decided preference."

"Will your Majesty pardon me for asking his name?" said the Viscount, in a twitter of anxious expectation.

"The individual I mean," said the Queen, "is the Duke of Wellington!" then an old man.

The Viscount for once looked glum and dissatisfied. Now the fairly-founded presumption is that there was then what many suspected, but nobody knew, perhaps, but her mother and her Uncle Leopold, a more than usually tender interest in Her Majesty's secret heart for a certain fair-haired, blue-eyed Saxon Prince, a great favourite of her mother's, and as great a favourite with that loving and indulgent Uncle Leopold who had been to her all that a father would have been had his brother-in-law the Duke of Kent been living. And on Her Majesty's finger was often seen the mysteriously-colored small enamelled ring, containing a very little diamond, which had been given her by the Princely Saxon lad, as a parting gift not long before.

There were other suitors for the hand of the coming English Queen, each of whom had his advocate.

There was yet another suitor. Poor unfortunate! No one interested themselves on his behalf, and yet he was the most romantic and passionate, the most persistent, the most hard to be denied, and one of the earliest in the field.

Day after day, with untiring patience, he turned up at the grand entrance of Kensington Palace, always defeated in his efforts to obtain an interview with his youthful Princess, always vainly insisting upon writing his name in the Royal visitors' book, always strong in the conviction that if Victoria could but know of his wish to see her she would immediately grant him an interview.

Mr. Dash is next heard of disguised as a working gardener applying for work in Kensington Gardens and getting it. He then contrived to be employed in weeding a piece of ground exactly opposite the windows of that portion of the palace occupied by the Princess and her mother the Duchess. This engagement terminated abruptly, but not before he had the honour of catching some distant glimpses of the Royal lady he adored.

Then every evening he appeared in his phaeton in the Uxbridge Road, waiting until Her Majesty's carriage emerged from the private road through the palace grounds, and then following it.

One Monday evening in July, the young Queen was with her mother taking an airing along the Harrow Road. Tempted by the quiet retirement of a pleasant spot the Royal ladies alighted to enjoy a walk. So did Mr. Dash, who, all along, had kept them distantly in sight. He reached the ladies and advanced to accost the fairer and younger Victoria, when the Duchess sent one of her pages to intercept him and beg, in her name, that he would go away and cease to annoy them.

But Dash, politely resolute, would accept his dismissal from no voice but one. So the Queen and her mother could only baffle him by hurrying into their carriage and being driven rapidly back to the palace, the phantom phaeton of hunting Dash still, as ever, in their rear. "The course of true love," &c. Alas! alas!

ALL EXPLAINED.

An amusing story is told of a conversation between Her Majesty and one of Sir Noel Paton's sons. Sir Noel was residing at Windsor, painting a picture, and Her Majesty, going into the studio, found the little fellow there—he was only six years—and asked him to kiss her.

"No! You killed our Queen Mary!"

"Oh, no!" said Her Majesty. "The Queen who killed your Queen Mary lived three hundred years ago."

But the boy persisted.

"You are Queen of England," he said, "and the Queen of England killed our Queen Mary."

A day or two later Her Majesty met the boy again and made the same request for a kiss, and received the kiss at once.

"Why do you kiss me to-day?" said the Queen.

"Oh! it has all been explained," replied young Paton condescendingly.

THE QUEEN AND JENNY LIND.

A very pretty little story is told of how the Queen, Sir Jenny Lind to sing before her in private. It happened that the Queen's pianist regarded the sweet singer with jealousy, and when accompanying her, played some tricks on the piano which distressed Jenny Lind exceedingly.

Her Majesty's quick musical ear detected this at once, and without appearing to notice it she said, when Jenny Lind stood up to sing again. "I will accompany Miss Lind," motioning the pianist aside. The little incident seems prettily to illustrate the Queen's characteristic kindness, shrewdness, and tact.

PRUDENCE REWARDED.

The Queen, while yet a Princess, was visiting a jeweller's shop incognito (a little in the fashion of Haroun-al-Raschid), when she saw another young lady hang long over some gold chains, lay down reluctantly the one which she evidently preferred, and at last content herself with buying a cheaper chain. The interested onlooker waited till the purchaser was gone, made some inquiries, directed that both chains should be tied up and sent together, along with the Princess Victoria's card, on which a few words were pencilled, to the effect that the Princess had been pleased to see prudence prevail, while she desired the young lady to accept her original choice, in the hope that she would always persevere in her laudable self-denial.

THE QUEEN AND THE PLAIN-SPOKEN SCOT.

Many years ago, when visiting the late Duchess of Roxburghe at Floors Castle, Her Majesty expressed a desire to become possessed of a collie dog. Her Grace intimated Her Majesty's desire to an old friend, the late Mr. Thomas Elliot of Hindhope, a famous breeder of sheep and collies, who at once sent a couple of young beauties to Floors Castle, labelled "To Her Majesty the Queen." The gift was greatly appreciated and the donor duly thanked.

Some time after Mr. Elliot was in London, and received a cordial invitation to Windsor Castle, the Queen wishing to thank him in person for the collies. He went without intimating that he was coming. On arrival, he thought the best way would be to "speir" for John Brown, Her Majesty's faithful attendant. Accordingly, he thus accosted the sentry at the entrance gate—"I say, my man, can ye tell whaur I'll fined Mr. Broon?" Fortunately, the soldier was a "brither Scot," and at once guessed who "Mr. Broon" was. By-and-by the farmer was sitting at his ease in John's private apartment receiving a lesson in etiquette, necessary for his approaching interview with Royalty; one particular item—"When the Queen enters the reception-room, bow gracefully, but say nothing until you are spoken to." After the lesson Mr. Elliot was taken to see the Duchess of Roxburghe, and by the time appointed to meet the Queen, who had been apprised of his arrival, the instructions were all forgotten. On Her Majesty and party entering at the other end of the room, he familiarly greeted her with "Guid mornin', yer Majesty!" The most unconventional salutation fluttered some of the prim folks present, but the Queen smilingly approached her unsophisticated subject, saying, "Oh, Mr. Elliot, I wanted very much to see you, that I might thank you personally for the two beautiful collie dogs you kindly sent me when at Floors Castle." "Tuts, wumman, what's twa collie dougs 'tween you and me?" was the blunt rejoinder to Her Majesty's gracious words. Instantly his ruddy countenance grew ruddier, betraying the vexation he felt at being so unwittingly rude, and he wished, for the nonce, that the fate of Korah were his. The Queen, however, soon put him at his ease and he had then a pleasant chat with her and the Duchess, which he never forgot.

THE GRAND SERVANTS.

The Queen when at Balmoral paid a visit to one of her poor neighbours. On leaving, the Queen expressed a wish that the poor old woman would no longer be afraid of her, but come and see her at the Castle. "Ah, m'am," was the reply, "it's not yerself I'm frichtened at, it's them grand servants."

RESPECT FOR THE SABBATH.

A certain noble Minister once arrived late on a Saturday night at Windsor with important documents for the Queen's inspection. Being ushered into the Royal presence, he said. "As these papers need examination in detail, I will not encroach upon your attention so late at night, but will request an interview in the morning."

"To-morrow?" said the Queen. "To-morrow is Sunday, my Lord."

"It is, but the business is that of the State, admitting of no delay."

Slowly the Queen replied, reluctantly promising to give them attention after church the next morning. His Lorship, taking his place in church, found the sermon preached by the Dean was one on keeping the Sabbath holy, as a matter paramount over all other duties, however important they might appear. He took the hint, as the Queen, who had given the preacher his text, intended his Lordship should.

Nothing was said about the State papers until Her Majesty was about withdrawing for the night, when turning to his Lordship, she said—"To-morrow morning at any hour you please, my Lord, we will deal with your papers. Shall I say seven o'clock?"

I cannot think of intruding upon your Majesty at so early an hour, said the Minister. Nine o'clock, will be quite early enough.

THE QUEEN AS A HOSTESS.

Many people might take a lesson in delicate tact and good breeding from the Queen, who never, it is said makes a mistake in playing her part as a hostess. On one occasion Her Majesty commanded the attendance of a special pianist from Vienna to play for her and some of her children.

It is her usual custom to dismiss the performer with a few words of thanks and Royal gift. This old musician, however, gave her great pleasure, and she requested him to play for her the national hymn of his country. As soon as the first notes were struck the Queen rose, and remained standing, painful as the effort had become to her, until he had finished.

The old man retired in a transport of delight. "She gave me," he said after, "a diamond pin. But for her to pay honour to my country was better any diamond to me."

THE QUEEN AND THE GOVERNESS.

The following anecdote is one of the many instances of the great kindness and consideration shown by the Queen to her servants and dependants :—

One of her nursery teachers expressed her wish to give up her situation, as, on account of her mother's illness, her presence at home was indispensable.

"Go to your mother," was the Queen's reply, "but your post will remain vacant till you are able to fill it once more. I will take your place in the meanwhile, so you may stay as long as you are needed. Do not worry about your pupils, but do all you can at home."

A few weeks afterwards, the girl's mother died, and, on returning to her situation, the Queen's pity and sympathy did much towards healing the motherless girl's wounded heart. A year passed by, and on the anniversary of her mother's death, the governess was reading aloud to her pupils the daily scripture and prayers, when her voice trembled, her eyes filled with tears, and, in spite of her efforts to retain herself-control, with a pitiful cry of "Oh, mother, mother!" she laid her head on the table, and sobbed aloud in her loneliness and grief.

The children crept softly out of the room, and, going to their mother told her of their poor young teacher's sorrow.

"Oh, poor child," said the Queen. "This is the anniversary of her mother's death."

She hastened to the school-room, where the governess was struggling to compose herself once more, in order to proceed with daily duties.

Oh, dear, said the Queen, I am sorry the children disturbed you this morning. I meant you to have this day entirely to yourself. You must take it as a sad and sacred holiday.

Before leaving the room, the kind-hearted and sympathising Queen gave the girl a beautiful mourning bracelet, with a locket for her mother's hair, marked with the date of her mother's death, "to show," said she, "that I had not forgotten this anniversary of your great bereavement.

IGNORANT OF HER GREAT FUTURE.

The following extract is from Sir Walter Scott's "Journal":—

May 10, 1828.—Dined by command with the Duchess of Kent. I was very kindly recognised by Prince Leopold, and presented to the little Princess Victoria—I hope they will change her name—the heir-apparent to the throne as things now stand. This little lady is being educated with much care, and watched so closely that no busy maid has a moment to whisper "You are heir of England." I suspect if we could dissect the little heart we should find that some pigeon or other bird of the air had carried the matter. She is fair, like the Royal Family.

THE QUEEN'S FLOWERS.

A poor woman living near Balmoral had a daughter who lay dying. She was very fond of flowers, and as her mother had no garden of her own, it was very seldom that the poor girl had her taste gratified. Often had her mother stood outside the magnificent garden of the Queen, and longed for just a few of those rare flowers that bloomed in such profusion within; if she could only procure some of them, she thought, it would give her daughter great happiness.

Penny by penny she saved from her slender pittance until she had a few shillings; then, going to the under gardener, she asked if she could buy a rose. "No," was the curt response of the old Scotsman; "the Queen does not sell flowers. The woman told him her sad story, but the only reply she got was, Be off with you, the Queen does not raise flowers for the likes of you.

The gardener did not know that the Queen (hidden behind some shrubbery) had heard every word of the conversation, and now coming forward, cut off some of the finest roses, and, handing them to the woman, said, "The gardener was quite right. The Queen does not raise flowers to sell, but she has plenty to give to her people."

VERY CONSIDERATE.

The sweetness and beauty of the Queen's character is shown by the following incident, which took place when the death of King William was announced to her.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chamberlain went to Kensington to carry the tidings. The widowed Queen also sent a messenger to Victoria, to apprise her of the death of the King. Victoria at once called for paper, and wrote a letter of condolence to the widow, now become Queen-Dowager. She addressed it "To the Queen of England."

"Your Majesty you are Queen of England," said her maid of honour, who had noticed the inscription.

"Yes," was the reply, "but the widowed Queen is not to be reminded of the fact first by me."

GIVING THE MAID A FRIGHT.

An anecdote is related of the Queen to the effect that one day, finding in a disused suite of rooms a cabinet on which the dust had been allowed to accumulate, she wrote her signature on it.

On going again to see if the hint had been taken, and finding it had not, she wrote in a similar way the name of the erring housemaid.

Next time she found both writings had disappeared and the housemaid, too, in fright had run away without asking for a character: but with characteristic kindness of heart the Queen sent for her to come back.

THE QUEEN'S "PRIVATE CEMETERY."

The Queen keeps a special volume, bound in black leather with silver clasps, in which she carefully enters the name, age, date of death, date and place of burial of every one in any way known to her who passes over to the "great majority." Her granddaughters irreverently call it grandmamma's "private cemetery."

BREAKFASTING WITH THE QUEEN.

Many years ago, when the Queen was younger and more fleet of foot than she is now, it was her delight while staying in the Highlands to rise early in the morning and go for a long ramble before breakfast. Sometimes she was accompanied by the Prince Consort, but very often she used to slip away by herself. One morning she had wandered further than usual, and feeling a little tired, she went into a shepherd's cottage and asked if she might rest for a little. She was made very welcome by the "gudewife," who had no idea who her visitor was. There was an unusual bustle in the little cottage.

Early as it was, the bairns were all up an dressed, and preparations were being made for breakfast, which consisted of "chappit tatties." The big "three leggit" pot was placed in the middle of the floor, and each of the bairns, armed with a horn spoon and a bowl of milk, drew in their "creepies" and sat round the pot. Upon the visitor remarking that she "would like some, too," she was given a bowl of milk and a spoon like the rest, and told to "sit inbye."

After breakfast was over, the Queen rose to take her leave, and asked if they breakfasted as early every morning. "Oh, no," replied the gudewife. "But we're gaen to the games the day, an' ye ken the Queen's to be there, so we're hurryin' to get a guid place so's we'll get a sicht o' the Queen." You may picture the good woman's amazement when she was told that she had not only already seen the Queen, but had breakfasted with her. The bowl and spoon that the Queen had used were ever afterwards kept as sacred relics, while the creepie the Queen sat on was lifted on the top of the drawers ben the hoose, never more to be sat on, because the Queen had used it.

THE QUEEN'S COURAGE.

On the occasion of Oxford's attempt to shoot the Queen, Her Majesty and Prince Consort were seated in a low open phaeton, and she for a moment did not understand what had occurred. The carriage stopped, but the Prince cried out tothe postillions to drive on, at the same time pulling the Queen downwards and toward him. As he did so another shot was fired, and passed just above her head.

Both the Queen and the Prince saw the man fire this shot, yet when, with both her hands pressed in his Albert directly after asked if she were not frightened, she replied with a reassuring laugh, and standing up to show the excited and angry crowd that she was unhurt, proposed that they should drive swiftly to her mother lest some one should convey the news before she could do so that really and truly she had escaped perfectly unhurt.

Immediately after doing this, as if to convince her people that this hair-brain youth had not lessened her perfect confidence in their manliness and loyalty, the Royal pair rode back to the Row in Hyde Park to finish their interrupted drive, and were there received with a veritable tempest of congratulatory cheers. The Queenly little wife looked pale but calm, bowing and smiling to riders and pedestrians on either side, although on reaching her own private room she burst into a fit of weeping and sobbing.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES' BONNETS.

A number of years ago a friend of mine who happened to be in Crathie Church one Sunday when the Princess of Wales was there noticed that the Princess wore a brown bonnet with yellow flowers. Next Sunday my friend, being there again, saw that the Princess wore a different bonnet, a blue one. My friend had heard some of the visitors remarking would she have a different bonnet for each Sunday, and that the same bonnet would not be worn a second time by the Princess.

However, when the foundation-stone of the Royal Infirmary was laid in the same year, and the Prince and Princess of Wales were in Edinburgh on that occasion, the Princess wore the same brown bonnet with yellow flowers as she wore the first Sunday my friend saw her in the Crathie Church.

THE TAILOR AND THE QUEEN'S RIDING HAAIT.

The Queen, when she was Princess Victoria, and quite a young girl, was staying with her mother at a watering-place on the south coast of England. One Sunday her riding habit, having got torn when she wished to wear it, was taken by an old servant of the Duchess of Kent's to the village tailor to be repaired. The old tailor refused, however, to mend it on the Sabbath day. He said that he served a higher Ruler than earthly ones, and could not thus break the Sabbath. The old servant had to go away disappointed, in spite of all his persuasions and anxiety to serve his young mistress, the old tailor promising, however, to get up as early as he could on Monday morning and mend the habit.

The Duchess of Kent, hearing of the incident, paid the old tailor a visit, commending him highly for his strict observance of the Sabbath, and saying that if at any time he wanted help of any kind he was to let her know, and she would be glad to be of use to him.

THE HIDDEN CROWN.

One day, going along a country road the Queen was overtaken by a lad driving a flock of sheep. The lad whistled and shouted to the party in front to warn them of his approach, but no heed was paid to his shouts.

He then called out, "Hey, woman, canna ye get oot o' the way." Thereupon one of the Queen's attendants came up to the lad and inquired if he knew to whom he was speaking. The lad having replied in the negative was informed that it was the Queen, to which he answered:

"Weel, hoo was I to ken it was the Queen! She should dress different frae ither countra folk, an' no hide her croon under that big hat, and then folk wad ken her."

"GAMMON!"

Sir Edward Landseer's picture, "Loch Laggan" is highly prized by the Queen, owing to an amusing circumstance connecced with the painting of it. It is a group showing Her Majesty in a simple plaid gown, having just risen from her easel, for she had been sketching, near which stands the youthful Princess Royal, and the still more youthful Prince of Wales, in his little Highland dress. In the centre is a pony laden with deer, and at its head is a sturdy Highlander, cap in hand, his hands on his knees, with a mixed expression of perplexity and amazement on his face. Here is the story:—

Sir Edwin Landseer was on his way from the house where he was staying to see his Royal pupil at Balmoral, and reaching Loch Laggan, was a little worried which road to take. Catching sight of a man, he asked him to carry round the loch—in the neighbourhood of which he knew the Queen to be—and respectfully tell her he would join her shortly. The man hurried away on his pony, and soon came to a lady with her two children, sitting on a huge stone, with paper, pencils, and other drawing utensils picturesquely scattered upon the grass.

"Could you tell me, lady, where may be I will find the Queen?" he asked, taking off his cap.

"Oh, yes," replied the lady addressed; "I am the Queen."

This so tickled the man, who probably had expected to see Her Majesty with a crown on her head and a sceptre in her hand, that he gave vent to his feelings by putting his hands on his knees, and exclaiming, plainly and simply, "Gammon!"

The little incident so delighted the Royal artist, that when Sir Edwin arrived she requested him to chronicle the event with his pencil. Hence the picture.

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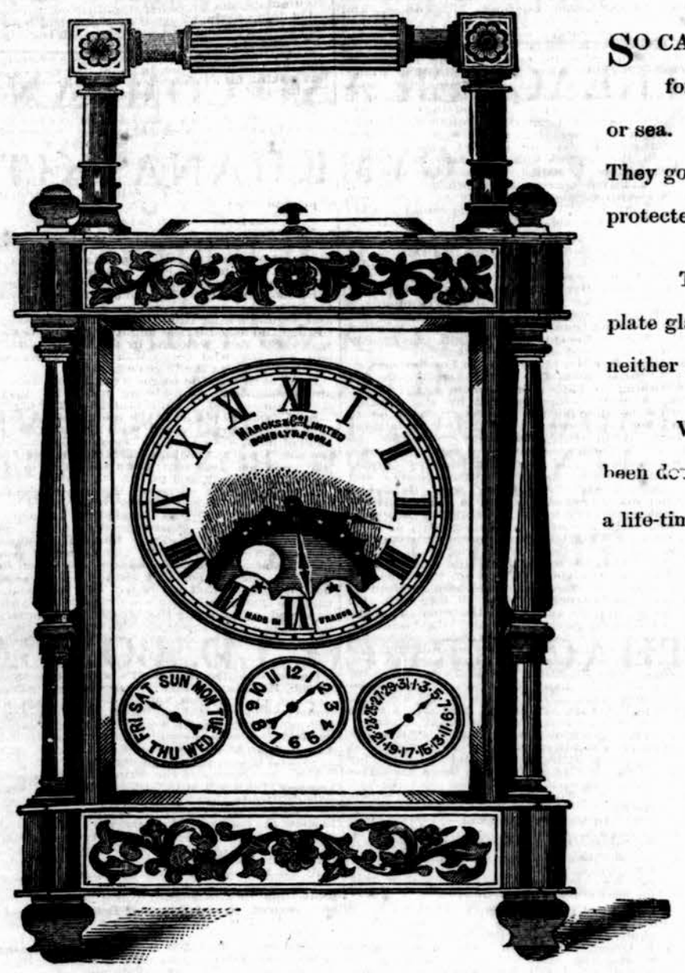

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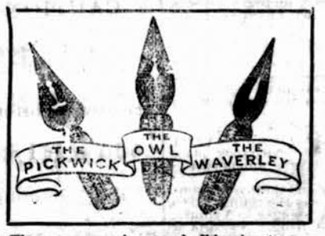

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